San Francisco State

PHOENIX

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Anti-apartheid protest draws demonstrators for a noon-time rally at the Student Union. (Photo by Darcy Padilla.)

Trustees vote to increase fee

By Sam Quionnes

Full-time students at SF State will pay $28.50 more per semester in tuition beginning next fall if the governor and state Legislature approve the California State University Board of Trustee's plan to increase tuition by 10 percent.

The Board of Trustees, in a meeting yesterday, voted to raise tuition by 10 percent for more than 300,000 CSU students at 19 campuses.

Full-time students at SF State would pay $364.50 per semester — tuition increased by 10 percent to $315 plus $49.50 a semester for student activities and health care. Part-time students would pay $232.50.

The increased revenue will go into the systemwide operating budget, to pay for "everything that the campuses use in instruction and support of instruction," said Dale Hanner, CSU vice-chancellor of business and finance.

The decision to raise tuition rates, normally made in January, came early this year because of a bill that recently passed the state Legislature. The bill limits annual fee increases to 10 percent and requires an announcement be made at least 10 months in advance to give students adequate warning.

The bill, SB 195, sponsored by state Sen. Ken Maddy from Fresno, was signed two weeks ago by Gov. Deukmejian. It was intended to prevent the sporadic, drastic fee increases and reductions in services that have angered CSU students since Proposition 13 passed.

Associated Students President Celia Esposito reacted to the proposed fee increase with resignation: "I guess I agree (with it). I expect it. Education costs money like gas and food and rent and everything else that goes up every year."

But "I'm always opposed to fee increases when it comes down from that end . . . . It represents the way they (the Trustees) do things, the way they impose things without consulting students," she said.

Along with the fee increase, the trustees approved the 1986-87 budget, set at $1.4 billion — up 14 percent this year. The budget included a $39.4 million appropriation that will go mainly to upgrade the CSU computer system. Also, within the budget the board approved $16.8 million for new program proposals including a campaign to recruit minority teachers and students from minority high schools.

Nationwide protests against apartheid

Campus rally criticizes U.S. racism

By Carlos Ramos

Apartheid in South Africa will never be abolished as long as racism exists in the United States, warned several speakers at an anti-apartheid rally Friday in front of the Student Union.

"There are forms of apartheid everywhere in the United States where blacks are being suppressed," said Fiasha Lumumba, co-chair of Faculty, Staff and Students Against Apartheid, the group that organized the rally. "It's happening in Mississippi. It's happening in East Oakland and Hunter's Point in San Francisco. It's happening on this campus where the Ethnic Studies Department is constantly fighting for its survival. Our country must take a look at its own racism before it can fight racism in South Africa," she said.

Approximately 250 sun-drenched protesters assembled at a noon rally and joined in rhythmic chants of "Hey-hey-ho-ho-apartheid-has-got-to-go." The rally was part of a nationwide protest that called for a student boycott of classes.

Fourteen speakers lashed out against South Africa's system of racial segregation, called for the release of political prisoner Nelson Mandela and accused the United States of maintaining racist practices and attitudes toward minorities.

"South African President Pieter Botha and President Reagan sleep in the same bed of oppression," said Oba T'Shaka, chair of the Black Studies Department.

T'Shaka gave historical perspective to current conditions, calling the 17th century Dutch explorers that colonized South Africa the same racists that landed in America and killed and took the land away from Native American Indians.

Associated Students Ombudsman Derek Gilliam cautioned the enthusiastic and orderly crowd about the manner in which the American media have been presenting the anti-apartheid movement. He said the media are not accurately addressing the issues.

"The media wants you to believe that this is solely an integration

See State rally, page 3.

Divestment demanded at UC Berkeley

By Ross Larsen

Anti-apartheid groups warned against apathy and reaffirmed their commitment to the long-term struggle against South Africa's white minority rule, as another round of nationwide protests began Friday.

Thousands took part in anti-apartheid protests demanding that colleges, corporations and governments break their ties with South Africa.

"The apartheid movement must be a sustained struggle to be effective," said Pedro Noguera, president of UC Berkeley's Associated Students as he spoke to a crowd of about 1,200 at Sproul Plaza.

After hearing speakers at Sproul Plaza, the Berkeley demonstrators marched across campus to University Hall chanting, "We want divestment" and "Apartheid must go."

Although the number of protesters at the UC Berkeley demonstration was smaller than last spring's crowds of up to 10,000, the protest was labeled a success by organizers.

"It was the largest coordinated protest ever against United States investment in South Africa," said Joshua Nesson, national student coordinator of the American Committee on Africa, a New York-based group that helped organize the protests.

At least 70 colleges nationwide participated in the daylong demonstrations.

Students from six Boston area colleges staged a protest at the main offices of International Business Machines demanding that the company break its ties with South Africa, while hundreds of students demonstrated on the front lawn of the White House.

Twenty-four people were arrested in Washington D.C. as they demonstrated in front of the South African Embassy.

Police also arrested 130 students at Wesleyan University in Connecticut who blocked entrances to administrative buildings and called for divestment of the university's $18.5 million invested in companies doing business with South Africa.

No arrests were made in the Berkeley protests, however.

See UC rally, page 3.

Woo reorganizes advisory groups

By Dave Harlander

After two years in office SF State President Chia-Wei Woo has completely reorganized the makeup of some of the university's top administrative committees that advise him. And the Academic Senate, the university's main academic policy-forming body, is upset because, members say, they fear they will have less voice in the university's affairs.

The controversy centers around a committee, now renamed the Administrative Team, which used to include the Academic Senate chair. That group is now composed of administrators only.

This is a "very serious shortcoming" in the president's advisory structure, said senate member Julian Randolph.

According to the minutes of the senate's Oct. 1 meeting, which the president attended, Woo said the Administrative Team members "were afraid to 'let their hair down' regarding policy matters while faculty were present."

At Tuesday's meeting the senate voted unanimously to tell Woo that "his objective for improved communication with the faculty can only be attained if the chair of the senate attends the meetings of the Administrative Team as a full participating member."

However, a newly formed committee, the President's Council, does have senate representation: the senate chair and three members of the Senate Executive Committee. Although the senate has been aware of Woo's restructuring since late August, they have been debating whether to appoint the three committee members to this council.

The matter was finally resolved at Tuesday's meeting, after an additional half hour of debate and the urging of Provost Lawrence Ianni, when the senate passed a resolution to appoint the representatives by a 22-13 vote, with three members abstaining.

The President's Council is primarily concerned with forming university policies, such as the admission of additional foreign students and determining the balance of tenured versus part-time faculty members, said Thomas Spencer, executive assistant to the president. The Administrative Team is more concerned with the implementation of those policies, Woo said.

Senate Chair Bernice Biggs said she believes Woo is consulting more with faculty than former President

See A-Team, page 10.

Student groups plan to protest Rabbi Kahane

By Paul Kullman

Two campus demonstrations are planned for Oct. 28 to protest the SF State visit of radical Israeli politician Meir Kahane.

Monday, members of the General Union of Palestinian Students and other groups agreed to hold demonstrations against Kahane, the Brooklyn-born member of the Israeli Knesset who advocates the expulsion of all Arabs from Israel.

The Palestinian students and others plan to demonstrate outside the Humanities building if Kahane speaks there. The coalition will also have a solidarity rally on Oct. 24. The Jewish Student Action Committee will hold a separate protest in front of the Student Union.

Kahane's U.S. citizenship was recently revoked by the State Department because of his membership in the Knesset, and he is now in the process of obtaining a visa to enter the country.

Dwight Simpson, professor of International Relations, invited Kahane to speak to two of his classes dealing with the Middle East on the same day the politician is scheduled to speak at the St. Francis Hotel downtown.

Participants at Monday's meeting agreed to attempt to persuade Simpson to withdraw his invitation. On Oct. 10 the Associated Students passed a resolution condemning Kahane's visit, and the participants plan to use it to persuade SF State President Chia-Wei Woo to prevent Kahane's appearance on campus.

Simpson said the visit is a "sensitive subject." He said he wants to give his students as many viewpoints as possible. Kahane's speech should be seen as "an educational exercise in the inquiring spirit."

"We are looking for and (have)

See Kahane, page 11.

EOP's Senzaki: Life and learning require vigilance

By Tom Skeen

He has recently been promoted to the top job in his office. It's obvious Randy Senzaki's staff admires and respects him. And pride emanates from his voice when he talks about his wife and two children, who smile back at him from snapshots framed on his polished wood desk.

The American Dream?

It doesn't exist for Senzaki. He said he doesn't trust comfort, security.

"Look back in history," said Senzaki, director of the Educational Opportunity Program at SF State. "Nothing is forever, complete, finished, solved so that you can put it away and think that it's never going to come back and haunt you."

History has played a major role in Senzaki's life, a life that began 42 years ago in a concentration camp for Japanese-Americans near Little Rock, Ark., during World War II. He was 2½ when he and his parents, Ben and Miyo, were released in 1946.

"My mom told me about food poisoning that went on regularly in the camp," Senzaki said. "They didn't have very good medical supplies and weren't equipped to handle emergencies. A lot of people died who would have survived if they hadn't been there."

The federal government uprooted Senzaki's parents and 112,000 other West Coast Japanese-Americans from their homes and businesses and forced them into "relocation centers" after Japan bombed Pearl Harbor. Even though most Japanese-Americans were U.S. citizens whose families had lived here for generations, the government said they were a threat to national security and denied them their constitutional right to prove otherwise.

Senzaki said his father tried to join the Army when the war started but was told he couldn't be trusted.

He learned what kind of thief prejudice is from his parents' experience in the camp, from his own life since and from his 18-year career in social services. And, he said, the lessons he has learned govern the way he runs the EOP, a program for educationally and financially disadvantaged students, mostly from ethnic minority groups.

"Education and living are day-to-day things. You can't take either for granted; you've got to be vigilant," said Senzaki.

The hardship and prejudice did not end for the Senzaki family after the war, when they settled in Minneapolis.

"I got attacked a lot as a child, slandered, people calling me names. People saying, 'You're ugly. You're a dirty Jap. You've got a flat face,'" Senzaki recalls. "And people would spit on my mother when she rode in buses.

"I used to resent being Japanese when I was growing up. I didn't like looking in a mirror."

But where many people have withdrawn from society or become bitter and cynical because of such human abuses, Senzaki said he often overcame his tormentors' racism by treating them as he wanted to be treated.

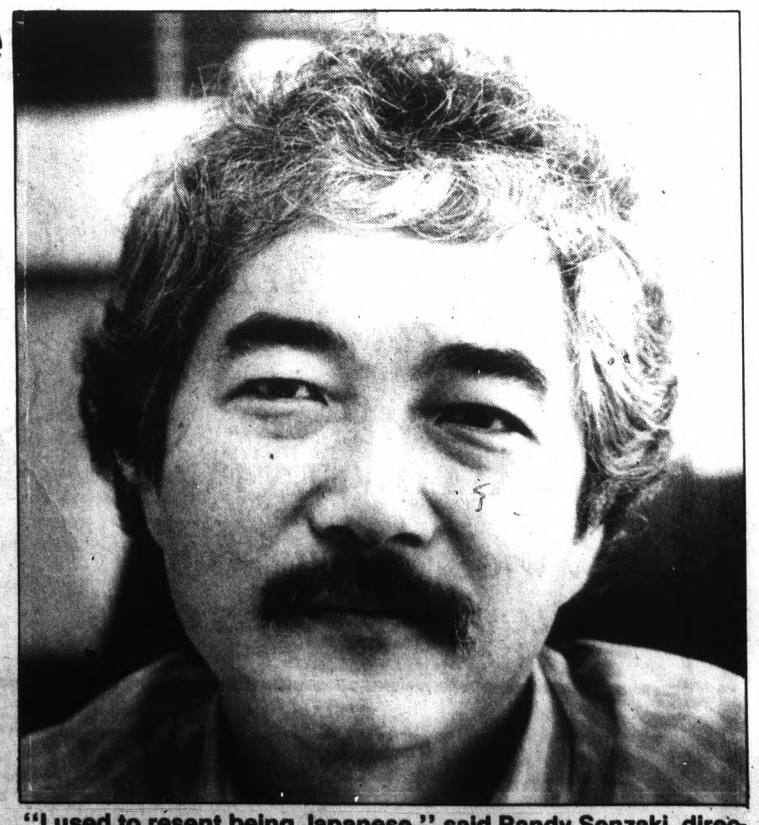
"It's because of the way I was raised. I see these values in certain words in Japanese culture, like *gaimen*, which means patience and persistence," he said.

"You don't have to kiss somebody's ass to get ahead, nor do you have to be labeled a radical or revolutionary or get dogmatic about your views; that's not going to help anybody."

His personal success with *gaimen* motivated him to "work with the underdog," he said, "trying to develop self-confidence in people who didn't have it, trying to help them overcome a lot of misconceptions they have about themselves and a lot of the inadequacies they felt."

Unfortunately, he said, bureaucracies managed by "ignorance and insensitivity" have occasionally

See Senzaki, page 11.



"I used to resent being Japanese," said Randy Senzaki, director of the EOP at SF State. (Photo by John Howes.)

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

Surprise fire drill in library

By Ross Larsen

Students at the J. Paul Leonard Library were surprised Monday when the Department of Public Safety staged an evacuation drill in the building.

At 10:30 a.m. alarms rang throughout the building, and DPS and crews from the Health Center, Plant Operations and the library cleared students out of the library.

Ten San Francisco firemen came in two fire engines and made sure everyone was out of the building.

Most of the parties involved were not informed before the drill, said DPS Director Jon Schorle.

Schorle said the groups involved will evaluate eveyone's performance in the drill later this week.

Cash, computers lifted

By Dave Harlander

University employees discovered about $3,500 worth of electronic equipment missing Monday from a room in the Creative Arts building.

The same day, the manager of the Pizza Boat found nearly $500 missing from the cash register. The Pizza Boat is located in the basement of the Student Union.

The Department of Public Safety has obtained a list of faculty, staff and students who have a key to Room 300 of the Creative Arts building. A Macintosh screen monitor, keyboard and "mouse" control were kept there, along with a Sony TV monitor and Imagewriter computer printer.

DPS reported that no physical evidence or signs of tampering were found in the room. The door was locked Friday afternoon; the loss was discovered Monday morning.

Pizza Boat manager Susan Warren said she counted receipts of the register during the lunch hour and found it $11 short. She counted receipts later in the day and found $491.77 missing.

Warren said 20 of her 24 employees had access to the cash register that day. But the money also could have been taken by delivery people or misplaced, she said.

"It used to be pretty casual in there," she said. Use of the register is now closely monitored, she said. DPS is investigating the loss.

CSSA opposes admissions plan

By Paul Wolf

Student representatives from the 19 California State University campuses unanimously passed a resolution Sunday opposing the CSU's plan to continue toughening freshman admission standards.

The plan will hurt minorities and disadvantaged high school students the most, said Associated Students President Celia Esposito.

At the California State Students Association meeting held at SF State, John Bedell, associate vice chancellor for the CSU system, rallied for support of the proposed requirements for incoming freshmen in 1988. The plan is intended to force high schools to better prepare students.

Beginning this semester, incoming freshmen need four years of high school English and two years of math to get into a university. Additional requirements for 1988, if passed by the CSU Board of Trustees in November, would include two years of a foreign language, an additional year of math and one year of U.S. history and government, science and visual and performing arts.

"It's putting the cart before the horse," Esposito said. "We need to improve education on the elementary level."

Esposito said the CSSA, a student lobbying group in the CSU, plans to present the resolution to the trustees before they vote on the 1988 admissions proposal.

Gene Royale, director of Affirmative Action, said the increased standards will affect three groups the most. The first group consists of students who do not finish high school but are admitted into a university after passing the General Equivalency Diploma exam. "That is now out of the ball game," he said.

The second group consists of immigrants who have trouble with English. These students will be able to substitute only one year of advanced English as a second language for one year of regular English, Royale said.

The third group consists of students attending schools that don't offer enough of the required courses, Royale said.

Royale said until high schools can provide all the existing required courses, there should be no additional ones planned for 1988. "We are blaming the victim for systemic problems," he said.

He also said it is wrong to start a new phase of requirements before the effects of the current phase are known.

Bedell said the recommendations the trustees will vote on in November will include a "conditional admissions concept." Conditional admissions would allow disadvantaged students to make up courses they missed in high school within a determined time period.

Bedell said he realizes every high school is different; some have fewer courses and teachers to meet the proposed 1988 requirements.

He said that with the conditional admissions policy and close monitoring of the effects of the plan, minority students will not be kept out of the universities.

Bedell said black students are four times as likely and Hispanics seven times as likely to pass the Entry Level Math exam if they have taken three years of math than if they have taken two or fewer. Doing well in math is "the key to getting into fields that are in demand," he said.

The two-year foreign language requirement would be waived for non-English speaking students who already speak a second language.

Bedell said he likes the plan because it puts pressure on the high schools to strengthen their curricula. Students who must take all these courses in high school, he said, are more likely to have better GPAs and will have a greater chance of graduating from college.

Make-believe teaches children

By Donna Kimura

Shannon Moore's (age 4) drawing from Squnch, a new art and movement program at the Child Care Center.

Purple hills, magic rocks, poet trees and a lazy lavender sea make up Squnch Valley, an imaginary wonderland that the campus Child Care Center children journey to each week.

This make-believe world is the backdrop for Squnch, a new program designed for children to develop both expression and internalization of emotions and ideas by acting out thematic stories with movement, art and music.

"It helps children learn social concepts about people and why they do what they do," said Cheryl Beck, an aide at the center. "All of it is getting children to come up with their own conclusions."

The lessons taught in the Squnch program are based on imagination and role-playing.

For example, the children may be asked to imagine having a shell, any kind of shell they want.

Then they are asked to imagine being a creature called a Squnch. A Squnch can be anything the children believe it to be:

". . . Imagine that shell
Whether dark or light
Squnch into that shell
Be a Squnch curled up tight . . ."

As Squnches, they participate in learning exercises through stories led by Beck and a narrated record album. Recently, the children learned the meaning of opposite.

"Run," Beck instructed nine Squnches.

The Squnches did the opposite and walked.

"Stretch up," said Beck.

"We will not," said the Squnches and reached down.

The lesson concluded with the Squnches having said, "We will not," so many times that they became tied in (k)nots.

The children sat on the floor with crossed legs and arms pretending to be in a knot, as Beck and the record album explained that a love knot made out of caring and sharing can help untangle their other knots.

Afterward, the children drew pictures of what they thought Squnch Valley or a love knot looked like.

"The characters in a story can adapt to whatever the children want them to be," said Beck. "It is more of a therapeutic thing. It is teaching them to use their brain more and create their own stimulus."

> *". . . Imagine that shell whether dark or light. Squnch into that shell. Be a squnch curled up tight . . ."*

Beck, 21, an SF State psychology major became involved in Squnch after working this summer as an intern at the San Diego Center for Children, where she met Barbara Hanes Morse, the creator of Squnch. The word "Squnch," said Beck, is one that Morse remembered from her childhood.

"It is just a word I used to describe when I felt I had to curl up and get inside me," said Morse.

"Barbara started writing the stories 25 years ago," said Beck. ". . . She's full of energy. She can see so much like a child."

Although Squnch was originally designed for preschoolers, it was used at the center in San Diego as a program for emotionally disturbed children, said Beck.

The three- and four-year-olds at the campus center are much younger than the children in San Diego, but the program is still the same, said Beck.

She said when the class participates in other activities she sees the children going back on their own and using what they learned in Squnch, such as being considerate of other people's space by not bumping into one another.

"Other programs don't allow children to be individuals. There are other music programs, but they are very directional," said Beck. "Squnch says, 'You tell me what you think.' It allows children to be individuals."

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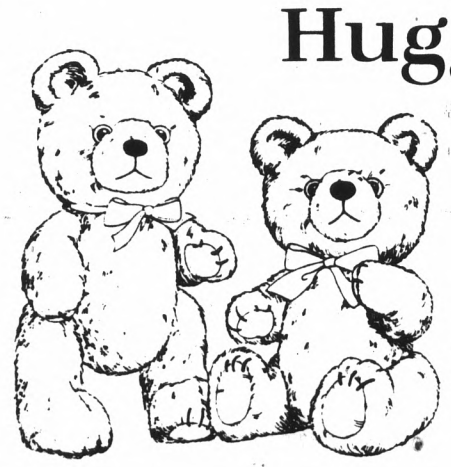

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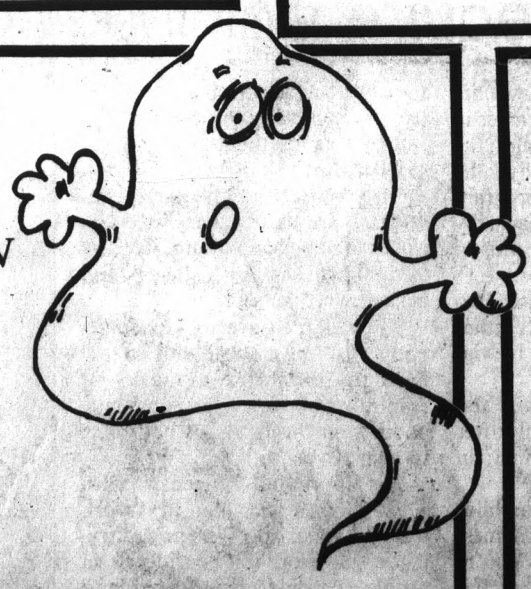

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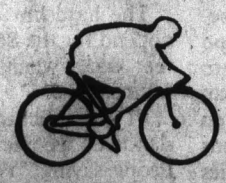

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FRANCISCAN SHOPS —— MORE THAN A BOOKSTORE —— STUDENT UNION

Apartheid battle continues

By Ross Larsen

Last weekend's anti-apartheid protests were just a small part of an ongoing, international struggle against South Africa's laws requiring racial separation.

History of the anti-apartheid movement

Nations around the world have fought South African apartheid since it became official policy in 1948. The most recent movement has put political and economic pressure on the South African government through unified global action.

The United States, France, Spain and India are among the nations that have recently imposed economic sanctions on the South African government.

Entertainment stars, civic leaders and more than 15 members of Congress have been arrested in demonstrations at South African embassies in America. Last April, 11 SF State teachers were among 22 people arrested at San Francisco's Federal Building in a protest against apartheid.

Apartheid protest groups have pressed for divestment — the withdrawal of money from companies doing business with South Africa — from organizations all over the United States.

New York City recently voted to take all of its municipal funds out of companies that deal with South Africa, prompting smaller towns to follow suit.

Students at last spring's protests called for divestment of University of California funds at every UC campus.

Although the protesters succeeded in pushing UC regents to a vote on a divestment bill, it was turned down last June 20th.

"These people are liars," said UC Berkeley's Associated Students President Pedro Noguera. "The regents, who have said they oppose apartheid, voted on June 20 to keep it alive."

Although the current movement is the most widespread and vocal yet, it is the third wave of international apartheid protests since 1948.

Indian leader Mahatma Gandhi played a major role in fighting a South African policy requiring documentation of "colored people," which included Indians.

Bolstered by India's protests, the United Nations voted to condemn South Africa in 1948.

In the early 1960s, widespread racial violence broke out in South Africa. Rock-throwing students fought futilely against South African army units and police as the government cracked down on its opposition.

African National Congress president Nelson Mandela has been a symbol of the anti-apartheid movement since his arrest in 1962.

Refusing to renounce violent revolution in South Africa as a condition of his release, Mandela has remained jailed ever since. Recent reports say that he is in poor health in a Johannesburg jail.

The same year as Mandela's arrest, the United Nations imposed economic sanctions on South Africa and called for an end to the apartheid system.

Several key events contributed to the growth of the most recent apartheid movement, which is roughly one year old.

Protests in South Africa have met with increased violence from a "state of emergency," similar to martial law.

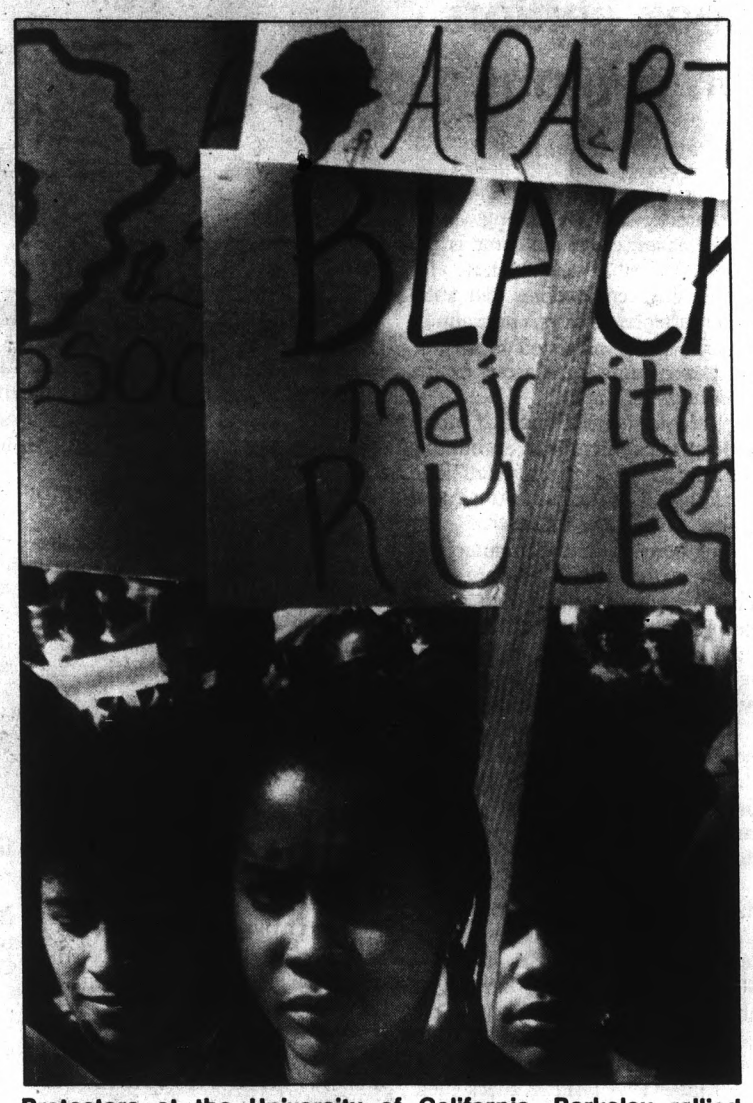
During a state of martial law, police and military are allowed to impose curfews, search premises without warrants, arrest citizens without formal charges and meet protests with violent reprisals.

Last October, 7,000 South African troops invaded the township of Seboking, arresting hundreds of demonstrators.

In October, apartheid protest leader Bishop Desmond Tutu was awarded the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts toward achieving racial equality in South Africa.

Mirroring the protests in South Africa, last November, Walter E. Fauntroy of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, along with several black leaders, was among the first

See History, page 11.



Protesters at the University of California, Berkeley rallied against apartheid on Friday. (Photo by Mary Glass.)

State rally

Continued from page 1

issue," he said. "That the only things black South Africans are seeking are the rights to sit at the same table with a white, go to the same movie, and be able to marry a white.

"What we are talking about is a revolution. Where black South Africans can own land, businesses, and take part in government decisions. The true issue is finding out how white South Africans feel about giving up minority rule."

Gilliam criticized the naming of Bishop Desmond Tutu for the Nobel Peace Prize.

"The image of Tutu as a nonviolent protester is a message saying that black Africans should suffer peacefully, and that they should not fight back," said Gilliam.

The riot outbreaks against South African police were defended by Tumani, a member of the Pan-African Student Union, who said to a cheering crowd, "Those who give no respect, deserve no respect."

Several speakers called for complete divestment of American money in South Africa. Monica Moorehead, national coordinator of U.S. Out of South Africa, said the divestment movement is being thwarted by the Central Intelligence Agency. She said a recent CIA report attempted to "console" American bankers by stating the divestment movement would "blow over."

"Freedom in South Africa will not come easy," said Gilliam. "In order to win we must learn to struggle and, meanwhile, condition the physical, intellectual and spiritual soul."

UC rally

Continued from page 1

Not all students who protested favored divestment as a way to end apartheid. Jason Willis, a member of UC Berkeley's Socialist Action Party said a workers' revolution was the only way to get rid of the apartheid regime.

"The blacks over there are already in bad enough shape," he said. "The last thing they need now is to lose their jobs when the U.S. companies pull out."

Anti-apartheid groups in the Bay Area planned three days of protests in anticipation of a large turnout for the events.

Oct. 11 was called "Campus Protest Day." Students at SF State, UC Berkeley, San Jose State and other Bay Area colleges took part in campus demonstrations and called for divestment and the freedom of Nelson Mandela, imprisoned leader of the outlawed African National Congress.

At San Jose State more than 500 students took part in a demonstration in front of University Tower, where the president's office is located.

On Oct. 12, called "Community Protest Day," protesters marched from the steps of Oakland City Hall to nearby Lowell Park. Congressman Ron Dellums, civil rights leader Angela Davis (an SF State lecturer) and Oakland City Councilman Wilson Riles, spoke at the event, which attracted a smaller number of demonstrators than the coordinators expected.

Oct. 13 was called "Place of Worship Day." According to SF State Associate Professor Willia Gray, co-chair of the Bay Area Free South Africa Movement, at least a dozen Bay Area churches responded by focusing their sermons and events on apartheid opposition.

Gray said that the low turnouts in Oakland and Berkeley do not mean that the movement is losing strength.

"The backbone of the movement is very firm," she said. "It's unrealistic to expect a high level of protest all the time."

Gray said anti-apartheid groups in California are planning a statewide conference at the beginning of next year.

"Americans have a short attention span," Noguera told the Berkeley crowd. "The media is ignoring what's going on there so people think that things have improved. Things have not improved and we won't stop until they do."

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ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

Donors needed for blood drive

By Lionel Sanchez

Fewer people are expected to donate blood in the Bay Area this year, partly because of a fear of contracting AIDS, said Jim Wolf, a donor recruiter for the Irwin Memorial Blood Bank in San Francisco.

"It's impossible to get AIDS by giving blood," said Wolf, who is helping organize next week's Fall Blood Drive at SF State.

People are concerned because a small number of AIDS victims have contracted the disease through blood transfusions, he said. Many also have misconceptions that the virus can be passed on by a donation needle.

A new sterile needle is used each time, he said. And each donor's blood is screened at the blood bank's lab for venereal disease, Hepatitis B Antigen and the HTLV-III (AIDS) antibody.

"There's been a problem educating people that AIDS is a sexually transmitted disease. The only reason for the connection with donating blood is that people with the AIDS antibody have been detected during the screening process."

The drop in Bay Area blood donations is also due to a "drop in potential donors," he said. In 1983 the Irwin Memorial began asking donors to refrain from giving blood if they had had multiple homosexual contacts. That wording now includes a single homosexual contact since 1977.

"There's been a hesitancy to cosponsor blood drives in a few schools," he said. This affects the blood bank negatively because "colleges and high schools tend to have very healthy groups of potential donors."

Wolf said he hopes at least 350 people turn out next week at the Student Union's Barbary Coast to donate blood. Last year, 364 people donated blood during the three-day event.

Several campus organizations are co-sponsoring the blood drive with Irwin Memorial, including the National Association of Accountants, Beta Alpha Psi and Associated Students.

Annette Shaughnessy, a spokesperson for NAA, said business students are promoting the event by encouraging students in the school of business to sign up to donate.

"Our outreach program will inform students of both the desperate need for donation of blood and of their insusceptibility to AIDS through the donation process," she said.

The process, from registration to refreshments, takes about 45 minutes. The bank will be at SF State Tuesday, Oct. 22, and Wednesday, Oct. 23, from 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. and Thursday, Oct. 24, from 8:30 to noon.

All donor information is confidential. Those who test positively for the HTLV-III antibody will be notified by registered mail after 60 days as required by law.

Recruiters seek seniors on campus

By Patricia McGoldrick

Recruiters from 90 companies are interviewing graduating seniors at the career center on campus this semester. Most are looking for accounting, engineering and computer science majors, but almost one-third are interested in all majors, according to Career Center counselors.

"Accounting is super. I don't think I know anyone in accounting who didn't get a job last year," said Dorothy Mayer, recruiting specialist at the Career Center.

Engineering and computer science job opportunities are also good, although some cutbacks have been made by firms that hire computer programmers, said Mayer and Suzanne Rubel, career counselor and recruiting coordinator.

"National Semiconductor will not be coming here this fall because they are experiencing some cutbacks . . . Silicon Valley is experiencing problems this year. We do see that in hiring," Rubel said.

Although jobs for liberal arts majors are available through the Career Center, few students use the services, said the counselors. Many liberal arts students don't know about the Career Center and are undecided about a career, said Mayer and Rubel. Students who want interviews need to check their resumes and qualifications with the Career Center before setting up appointments with employers.

Among the positions open to all majors are sales, marketing and management training at firms ranging from Sears to Westwood Pharmaceuticals.

"Many of these companies have very good training programs and they'll take ex-teachers or liberal arts people because these people tend to have very good communications skills and they're people-oriented," Mayer said.

Employers look for good reading, writing, speaking and listening skills.

"You at least have to be able to talk to your fellow employees," Mayer said.

Maturity and self-confidence are qualities recruiters look for in potential employees, Rubel said.

Recruiters expect good questions from students, she said. They should not ask for information that is available in brochures or the library.

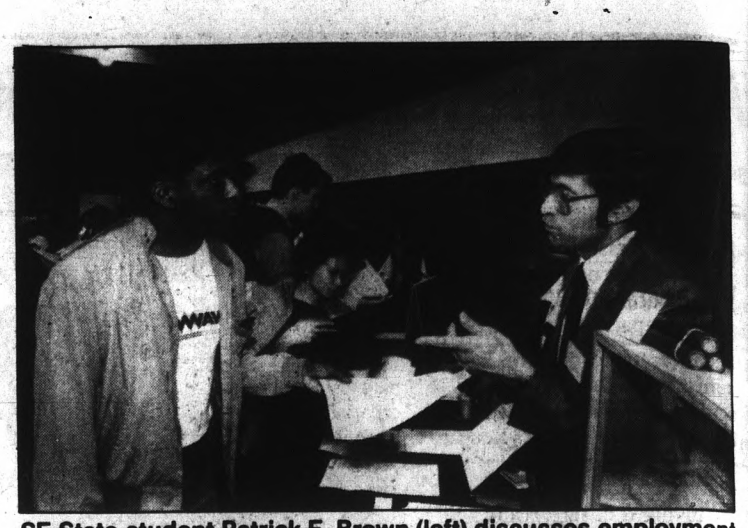
According to Mayer, "good questions" include:

- Will I be evaluated and how?
- Who will train me and where?
- What's the ideal employee like?
- What are the company's growth plans?

Students should collect background information about the company before they walk in for the interview.

The Career Center keeps brochures about companies, and the Business Index and the Wall Street Journal, two good sources of corporate information, are available in the campus library, Mayer said.

If all this sounds intimidating, the Career Center can help with workshops covering topics such as skills/values identification, goals/decision making, effective time management, job search strategies and resume writing, which are held throughout the year.



SF State student Patrick F. Brown (left) discusses employment with Dan Cady from the San Mateo Branch of the State Board of Equalization. (Photo by John Howes.)

Peace meeting

A peace studies colloquium on teaching nuclear issues will be held tomorrow from 2 to 5 p.m. in GYM 217.

The colloquium, sponsored by the SF State Interdisciplinary Council, is free and open to the public.

Resident wants dorm policy change

By Carlos Ramos

An Associated Students officer accused SF State's Housing Department of unfairly treating dormitory residents who are unable to pay housing fees because of financial aid delays.

Kelli Stanley, AS Activities and Rights Committee chair and former dorm resident, said the housing office threatened to kick her out of her Mary Ward Hall room last semester when she was unable to pay the $500 dorm fee on March 23.

She said she could not pay the installment because her Guaranteed Student Loan had not arrived.

Don Finlayson, director of housing and food services, said the housing office "bends over backwards" to accommodate students who have to wait for financial aid.

He said it is important for students to contact the housing office well ahead of time if they foresee any delays in dorm payments.

The housing office grants payment extensions of up to one month for legitimate excuses.

Of the 1,500 dorm residents, approximately 500 receive grants or loans, according to the financial aid office.

Mike Piotrach, manager of housing and support, said two or three students a semester are forced to leave the dorms. Another 25 to 30 students a semester leave on their own when it becomes obvious they won't make their initial deadline or extension.

Stanley, who applied for a GSL in September 1984, said she asked for and was granted a one-week extension from the housing office when she realized her loan would not arrive until after March 23.

She said that two days after the deadline, the housing office told her she had seven days to move out all her belongings if she did not come up with the $500 payment.

She was told that if she refused to comply, janitors would remove her belongings and place a lock-jam on the door to keep her out of the room.

Stanley said her $1,500 GSL arrived earlier than expected, and she was able to remain in the dorms. But the experience has left her angry and determined to change what she feels is "unfair treatment of financial aid dorm residents."

Stanley said she met with housing officials to resolve the conflict. She asked them to call Citibank to verify the loan was coming and offered to pay a prorated daily room charge of $6 until the loan arrived. The housing office refused Stanley's offers, stating they were against regulations.

Finlayson, who refused to comment on Stanley's charges, said making phone calls to students about delinquent payments and janitors removing students' property are regular procedures when it becomes apparent that a student will not pay on time or refuses to leave after an extension.

He said the Housing Department will not call banks to verify loans or allow students to pay prorated fees because it doesn't have the personnel to handle the extra accounting.

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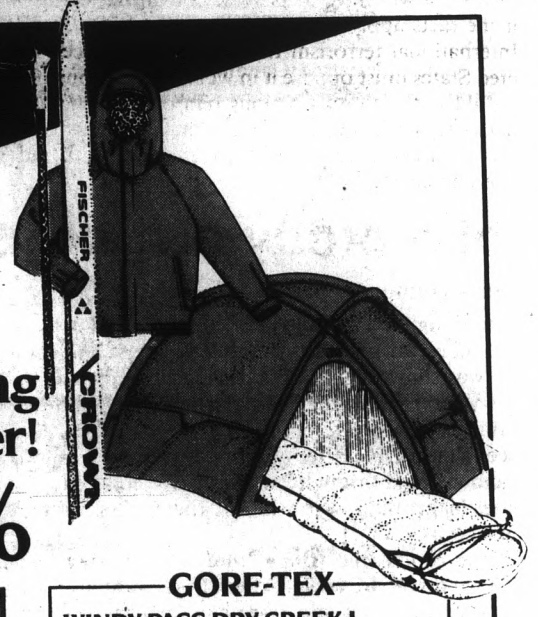

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PHOENIX **CLASSIFIEDS GET RESULTS!**

Opinion

Editorial

We want proof, Reagan

The hijacking of the Achille Lauro and the subsequent capture of the hijackers has given the Reagan administration the opportunity to speak out vigorously against international terrorism. Terrorists "can run, but they can't hide," Reagan told reporters. White House Spokesman Larry Speakes announced, "We will do whatever is necessary to apprehend those who are involved in terrorism."

Actions, however, still speak louder than words. Reagan's actions regarding Nicaragua contradict and undermine his strongly worded messages.

The same day the Navy intercepted the hijackers, the first shipment of a $27 million "non-lethal" aid package was delivered to the contras fighting the Sandinista government in Nicaragua. The package, restricted to food, boots and medicine, was approved by Congress under strong pressure from President Reagan.

The Reagan administration supplied military aid to the contras prior to a congressional ban in October 1984. Nicaragua charges that this aid violated international law and took its case to the World Court last year. Nicaragua charges that the CIA-directed contras carried out acts of sabotage, including mining of Nicaraguan harbors and the bombing of oil facilities.

The United States is boycotting the World Court proceedings and refuses to accept World Court jurisdiction in the case.

Those who support sending U.S. aid to the contras and Reagan's rejection of the World Court jurisdiction argue that the contras are fighting an unpopular government that stays in power through undemocratic means. But does this alone justify U.S.-backed sabotage against civilian targets in that country? If so, would the U.S. have the right to intervene in other countries where there are similar claims of injustice — Chile, the Philippines or South Africa, for example?

Supporters of Reagan's Nicaraguan policies argue that the Nicaraguan case is different, that Nicaragua is a foothold for Soviet and Cuban expansion into Central and South America. The United States, therefore, must move to protect its national interests. Reagan has claimed that Nicaragua serves as a funnel for arms from the Soviet Union and Cuba to the guerrillas in El Salvador.

But the United States has failed to present convincing evidence that this is the case. A former CIA analyst testified at the World Court proceedings that there is no evidence of a flow of arms from Nicaragua to rebels in El Salvador since 1981, six months before the beginning of U.S. support for the contras.

If the domino theory is to be resurrected to justify U.S. actions against Nicaragua, the Reagan administration will have to provide convincing evidence that the facts apply to the theory.

International terrorism threatens world peace. The United States must oppose it in words and actions. But it should make sure its actions reinforce its rhetoric. Otherwise, the United States is telling the world, terrorists can run and hide, as long as they are on the side of the United States.

Not a pretty picture

By Sam Quinones

You'd figure that since I'd come all that way — 4,000 miles, to be exact — the least they could have done was show me NATO Strategic Command. But no — when I visited the Pentagon they didn't show me anything of the sort.

See, I'm in D.C. after a cross-country car trip took me and a friend through the South. We endured mosquitoes bigger than your head and that endless expanse called Texas.

In the capital the temperature was 95°, humidity 135%. Showers are futile. After 30 minutes outdoors, skin turns to sticky goo resembling a fish belly two hours post-mortem.

A trip through the world's largest office building was looking like a treat. I just couldn't wait to use — as is my inalienable, tax-paying right — one of the Pentagon's $4,000 toilet seats. If the government paid that much for them, they must be some kind of throne.

The Pentagon public relations department loves to shower you with impressive, little-known statistics on the building. Did you know that there are more than 17 miles of corridor in that place, yet no office is more than six and a half minutes from another?

The tour's introductory film began with a secretary answering the narrator's question: "So, just what's it like to work here?"

"Well, each day I park one of the 20,000 cars in the Pentagon parking lot, and then climb one of the 150 stairways to get to my office. I'll probably drink one of the 30,000 cups of coffee consumed here each day and drink water from my choice of 635 water fountains."

All that without even blinking.

After the film our guide, Senior Airman Michael Timmerman, led us past a smiling picture of our latest president and commander-in-chief. I said 'Hi' on my way past.

On this tour we were only allowed to see 17 of the "more than 125 corridors." As luck would have it, all 17 housed paintings. Megatons of paintings. Nice paintings.

The Pentagon has an art collection. As you might imagine, every piece is about war and is of droopey-eyed-dog-on-velvet quality. Everybody in these paintings looks like they stepped off a box of Wheaties and is named Clark. Suddenly, war wasn't about young bodies being meaninglessly torn apart in the name of a foreign policy parroted by spotty old men. Suddenly war's nice. It's about chiseled jaws pointing romantically toward the sun; Old Glory rippling in the background.

They like to point out in these paintings the minorities who have sacrificed and excelled in the military. For example, there is one painting of the first black prisoner of war in Vietnam. The Vietnamese who captured him had never seen a black person before, our guide said. They thought his black skin was some new kind of camouflage the U.S. had developed and they spent 93 days trying to remove it. Nice.

The Pentagon also likes to point out its white heroes. There's a tribute to Douglas MacArthur and his father Arthur MacArthur, the only father-son pair to win the Medal of Honor. Douglas evidently knew how to photograph, because he was only 5 feet 8 inches tall. I'd like a show of hands of how many people thought the guy was 6 feet 4 inches.

The Medal of Honor room had a story to tell. It wasn't nice. The latest "of the more than 3,400 recipients" of the Medal of Honor is Master Sergeant Roy Benevides. He rescued several buddies and some documents from a rice paddy in Vietnam. To do so he had to engage the enemy in hand-to-hand combat. He was shot twice, stabbed twice and a hand grenade blew up on his back. When they found him, they thought he was dead. He mustered up all his energy to spit and let them know he wasn't. Yet Benevides didn't receive the medal for more than a decade because he could only find one witness to his ordeal. For the medal you need two.

"It took him 13 years to find the other," our guide explained. "The guy was living in the Fiji Islands as a native, in a little hut. I guess he'd had enough of the civilized world, so to speak."

Finally, after you're sure there are to be no more paintings or grisly stories, you come to one more: "The 2,000-yard stare." Battle fatigue is another name for it. It's a painting, done during World War II, that appeared on the cover of Time magazine during the Vietnam "conflict." A soldier's bewildered face stares at you, eyes indeed 2,000 yards away. If it weren't for the faint look of tired terror adding life to his face, he could be a corpse. He doesn't know where he is.

"They say," said our guide, "that 72 hours rest is all that's needed to make him combat-ready." That's nice.

The Finnigan File

Support AS fee hike so I can take my date to a decent flick

As I breeze through the Student Union this semester, I am shocked at the movie offerings. When I was a freshman, the 7:00 p.m. Friday movie was the place to be for new students from Los Angeles. I could see movies that were less than a year out of the studios: "Missing," "The Right Stuff," "Star Trek 12: the Search for Originality" and that film considered by many to be the cultural pinnacle of Western Civilization, "Diner."

Now, the highlight of Thursday and Friday night presentations is the Sherlock Holmes Series, movies about the great detective that I can rent cheaper for my VCR. Before Holmes, there were two hours of movie trailers and the best of movie and television bloopers, both of which I can see on television for free, the latter hosted by that man just two years older than I, Dick Clark.

There is a lack of current quality cinema offerings not only because movies cost more to rent, but because the Associated Students Performing Arts doesn't have enough money to finance them. Performing Arts has about $1,000 a week to bring top-run movies, lectures and acts to a school competing in one of the most high-power cultural markets in the world.

The problems of Performing Arts are not due to bad management. Director Muata Kenyatta and Associate Director Mark Culbertson are doing their damnedest with what they've got. They, like the others in AS, have been working with the same cut from student fees they've been getting for 12 years.

Back when Nixon was in office and Hayakawa fell asleep as SF State's president rather than a U.S. Senator, AS received $10 out of every student fee payment. Over the years, student fees have increased to keep up with inflation. But AS kept getting the same cut from that fee for 13 years — one crisp, lonely, Hamilton bill.

To the amazement of no one, AS found it was tough to keep up with inflation. While tuition increased, nobody thought of putting in an extra buck here and there over the years to make sure that I could take my date to a movie that would make her cuddle up next to me.

The annual AS budget of $806,000 reflects SF State's low rating compared to other CSU campuses in regards to student fees. Of the 19 campuses, seven receive an annual $20 cut from both semester's fees. The remaining campuses get more than $10 a semester, some as high as $16 each fall or spring.

Performing Arts, however, has been making the best of bad fiscal times with some innovative financing. You know those lemon-haired punk singers you see trying to make music at lunchtime in the Barbary Coast now and then? They are paying Performing Arts $100 a shot to sing in front of sober patrons who have IQ's in the triple digits.

The AS' problem is that inflation keeps eating like moths at hand-me-down budgets, which can only be patched, mended and retailored so many times before they fall apart.

And that's about to happen to AS services and organizations if we don't give them more money. On Nov. 20 and 21, AS elections will be held, and one of the referendums asks that the current student fee of $336 a semester for full-time students be raised to $341, with the extra five bucks going to AS.

Most of you probably will balk at such a revolting resolution. But then again you're probably the same Concord commuters who don't give a damn to vote in the first place. You deserve to lose five bucks for your apathy. This fee increase bill will probably pass because the people who use AS services will see the logic in increasing the AS fees.

AS President Celia Esposito got her budget approved and in on time last April because University President Chia-Wei Woo approved it with the agreement the AS would ask students for a fee increase. However, it is the students who make this decision, rather than the administration. It is up to the students to decide if the AS services are worth saving.

Apathy at the voting booths will decide more this time than who runs the AS. It also will determine whether or not necessary programs such as the Women's Center, Legal Referral, the Housing Office and EROS (Educational Resources On Sexuality) will exist at all.

I don't want to sound like an AS public relations man, but common sense tells me that after 13 years anybody should get a raise. Even if that anybody is local government.

But if the bill fails, AS can just steal some money from the well-endowed department of Broadcast Communication Arts. Lord knows TV anchormen get paid enough. Otherwise they wouldn't be dressing like me when I go watch Sherlock Holmes.

Letter

'Wake up people!'

Editor,

In the midst of the AIDS epidemic, homophobia raises its head in sometimes very obvious ways. One of these glaring examples of how this society views homosexuality negatively and falsely is the way the media has covered the spread of this deadly disease. Every time I hear how AIDS may or may not spread to the American Mainstream or general population, I cringe. The attitude that as long as AIDS remains predominantly in the gay community it really doesn't affect American Society in general is appalling. What this reveals is that somehow a lot of people still think gays only exist in major urban centers, clustered in gay ghettos and functioning within a gay "subculture" which has little if anything to do with them. They still choose to believe stereotypes which should have been dispelled years ago.

Wake up people! AIDS may be striking gays more than other groups, but this doesn't mean we are losing people who are expendable. We are losing some of our best and brightest. We are ALL losing. Hopefully it won't be your brother or son, sister or daughter. Hopefully it won't be your father, mother, uncle or cousin. Hopefully you won't lose a close friend or valued employee. But the chances are getting better that you may be losing just such an essential member of your circle. Then AIDS won't be something happening to "them," but to you.

— Rob Birle

Living under the scope of death

By Scott Ard

Jimmy ran through the wet sand and pounced on Mary's sandcastle. "I'm going to tell mom," she shrieked, her voice barely audible above the rumbling surf. But mom and dad were more interested in absorbing as many rays as possible before Indian Summer turned to Halloween Chill. Farther down the beach, an old man whipped a fishing pole toward the horizon. Planting the pole in the sand, he slouched in a sagging lawn chair and finished closing his squinted eyes.

Five people, three generations, all unaware that they were the target of an indiscriminate sniper.

The sniper has been on that beach before. In fact, he has been there for 40 years. He doesn't just hang out at the beach. He is in the drugstore, the bedroom, the theater, the school, the baseball game. He is on the bus, the plane, the train and in the car. He is everywhere, always.

With one shot he could kill a baby, a family, a school, a city, a state, a country. He could kill a way of life, the past, the future.

He is here now, his finger wrapped around the trigger. But we choose to ignore him. We have grown up with him. He is a part of us. "As long as we don't make him nervous, he won't pull the trigger," we reason.

We cannot comprehend his ability to kill. Every day he gets larger, like a caterpillar in a cocoon.

The sniper got nervous in 1962 when Kennedy discovered Soviet missiles in Cuba. We prayed the sniper would relax his grip on the gun. He finally did.

Since then the Russians and the Americans have had numerous talks (they are given numbers, like Superbowls) on what can be done to appease the sniper. The sniper listens and grows impatient. His fingers tremble as he wipes his forehead with the back of his hand.

The Soviets invade Afghanistan. The Americans invade Grenada. The British invade the Falkland Islands. The Israelis invade Lebanon. The PLO bombs buildings and people. The Northern Irish bomb the police. "Big Brother" Ayatollah denounces the East and West, takes the West hostage. The Iranians fight the Syrians about some water. Fathers die, daughters die. The sniper watches and grins. He clicks the "safety" to "fire."

The Soviets are in El Salvador. The Americans are there too. The Americans are in Nicaragua. The Soviets keep them company.

The Chinese were red, but now they are blue. They ask the Americans for some ammunition for the sniper. They get it; there is plenty to go around. Hostages here, kidnappings there. "Free our people." Everybody wants this. Everybody wants that. The sniper waits.

We try to hide by ignoring him. We watch TV and go to the park. His presence is rarely felt. When we do remember him, we shrug him off with a "he wouldn't dare." Yes he would. He has before, and since then he has grown.

We cannot comprehend his ability to kill. Every day he gets larger, like a caterpillar in a cocoon. Some day he will throw off his shackles and take to the air.

Every day he practices, under the ground yesterday, in the atmosphere today, in space tomorrow. We do not give him the respect he commands.

Crack. The echo of the sniper thunders between the seas and the heavens.

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The Phoenix encourages readers to write. Letters may be dropped off in HLL 207 or mailed to "Letters to the Editor," Phoenix, 1600 Holloway Ave., San Francisco, CA 94132. Signed letters will be printed on the basis of available space.

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Arts

Challenging objectivity: one filmmaker's view

By Gayle Passaretti

Subjective documentary. Together the words collide, confuse, and raise more than a few cinematic eyebrows. A documentary is expected to be objective, the filmmaker a detached anthropologist, whose camera collects authentic images much as a scientist's syringe collects blood. The prepared data, whether thown onto a screen or studied under a microscope supposedly informs the viewer of the reality, or truth, of a situation or people.

But for SF State lecturer and independent filmmaker Trinh T. Minh-ha "subjective documentary" is not a contradiction in terms.

"I differentiate facts from truth in the sense that it's not because you accumulate facts that mechanically you arrive at some kind of truth," she said. "I don't see truth as something that could be defined by a sum of facts."

Trinh's recently completed film, "Naked Spaces: Living is Round," will be shown this weekend at the Roxie Cinema as part of its Film Arts Festival, a celebration of Bay Area independent film and video artists.

The film, shot in rural parts of six West African countries, examines the people and their relationships to their living spaces.

"Every house in this film is at the same time a tool, a sanctuary, and a work of art," Trinh wrote of the film.

She does her own editing, writing and cinematography. These activities are inseparable, she said, because of the necessity to "emphasize a certain subjectivity" in each film's framework.

Trinh said she uses documentary so that fixed attitudes about truth and objectivity are deliberately questioned.

"Naked Spaces" already shows signs of sparking a controversy similar to that which accompanied her film, "Reassemblage" (1982). Critics and viewers attacked her subjectivity, and applauded her bold departure from traditional documentary guidelines.

Independent filmmaker Trinh T. Minh-ha, an SF State lecturer, creates subjective documentaries. (Photo by John Howes.)

"Naked Spaces: Living is Round," filmed in rural parts of six West African countries, premieres in the city on Oct. 19.

In both films, disjunctive editing, non-explanatory narration, and the use of untranslated language as rhythm that reveals meaning, contribute to what some critics view as a "counter documentary" or "fictionalized" approach.

In an article for the film quarterly "Wide Angle," she wrote, "Some documentary filmmakers will not hesitate to answer that the aesthetic quality of the visuals is of secondary importance. No art here. A beautiful shot is apt to lie, while a bad shot 'is a guarantee of authenticity,' one that loses in attractiveness but gains in truth. Which truth finally? And which reality, when 'life' and 'art' are perceived dualistically as two mutually exclusive poles?"

Trinh, 32, emigrated from her native Vietnam at the age of 17. She holds advanced degrees in ethnomusicology, music composition and French literature and has written books on art, architecture and Third World feminism (unpublished). While teaching music composition in Senegal she realized she wanted to make a film there.

"One thing I learned from Africa is that all the values I hold on to are highly questioned when I go to villages," she said. "I'm constantly baffled in my beliefs and I feel at the same time a great affinity with this culture since many of the values meet the values that I would have at home."

Trinh sees herself as a feminist in the sense that feminism is an idea that "undermines the value of the patriarchal system."

She said that when she enters a village the men are first to talk to her and are often perplexed by her desire to film them. The women, too, are unsure of her. "What I'm doing is not something that they could classify in the range of something women (there) were doing."

Her new film, she said, "goes beyond focusing on women as a subject of study or spreading a certain ideology of feminism. I think that the film speaks up so much about women's position that it doesn't have to focus (on women) as one would focus on an object."

For Trinh, a major question raised by "Naked Spaces" is the difference between what is dramatic and what is cinematic.

"There's a certain notion about cinema that violence and action are considered cinematic. Something that has a reflective mood and brings forth a certain wisdom is not considered cinematic," she said.

"As with my previous film I hope that ("Naked Spaces") would raise a lot of questions — not only between the spectators and the material, but also between the whole idea of going to see a movie. Does one expect only entertainment? Or also something that could lead us somewhere else, emotionally as well as intellectually?"

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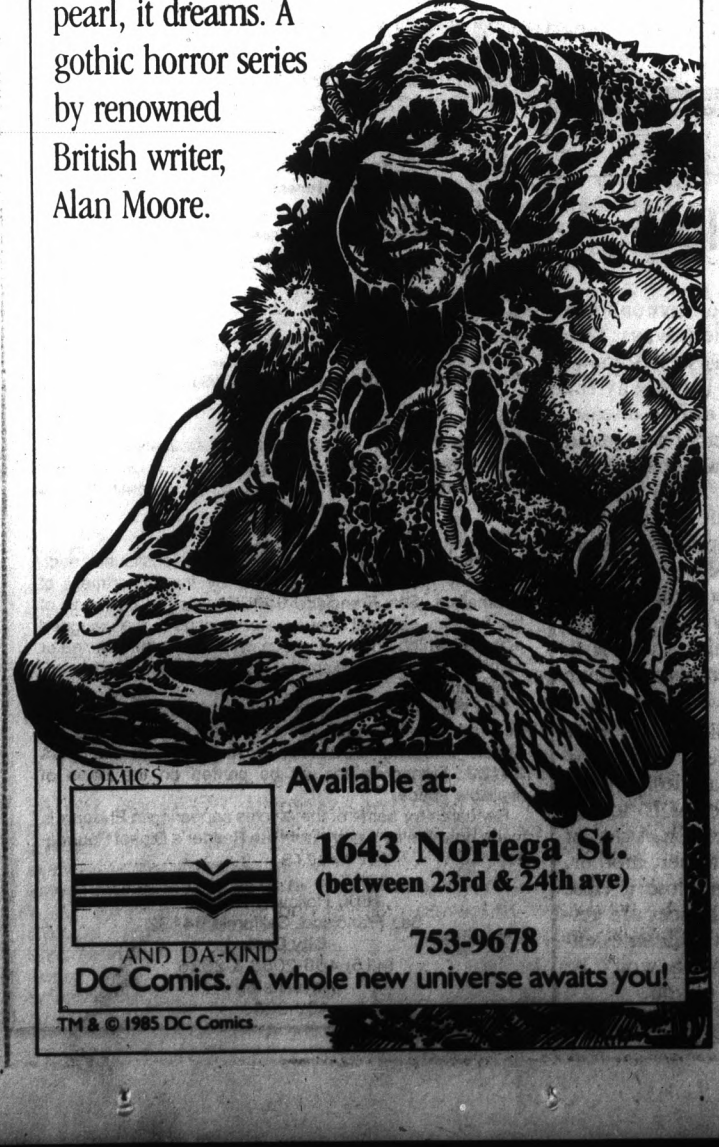

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Arts

Philip Liborio Gangi's Screening Room

Reel women

On a foggy San Francisco night, a woman is murdered in her bedroom. Elsewhere in the still of a cold Quebec night a young nun, in the solitude of her convent room, gives birth. Moments later, the baby is found dead.

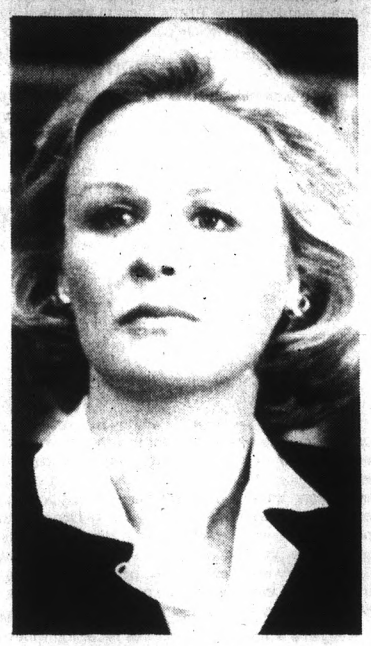
It's time to get serious. The silly, carefree films of the summer are finally leaving the theaters. Within the next few months Hollywood will be releasing many of its Academy Award hopefuls.

"**Jagged Edge,**" starring Glenn Close and Jeff Bridges, and "**Agnes of God,**" which boasts Jane Fonda, Anne Bancroft and Meg Tilly in top roles, both appear from the start to be traditional whodunits. But it is "Edge" which remains true to the genre to the end, while "Agnes" drifts off into the heavens with its spiritual overtones.

In "Jagged Edge," now playing at the Northpoint, Close stars as Teddy Barnes, a San Francisco attorney hired to defend newspaper publisher Jack Forrest (Bridges), who is accused of murdering his wife. "Edge," probably the best courtroom drama since Sidney Lumet's "The Verdict," has several well-constructed subplots. One deals with Barnes' uncertainty of her client's innocence, and another focuses on the cliche courtroom witnesses — the secret lover, the jealous girlfriend, the D.A.'s surprise witness and the defense's surprise witness.

Director Richard Marquand, who did the excellent thriller "Eye of the Needle" a few years back, has given "Edge" enough plot twists and suspense to keep any amateur sleuth satisfied.

Jane Fonda plays a tough, chain-smoking career woman in "Agnes of God," now playing at the Cinema 21. The role has almost become standard for her.



(Above) In "Agnes of God," Mother Superior (Anne Bancroft, left) comforts her spiritual charge, Agnes (Meg Tilly), as they struggle with a traumatic discovery. (Left) Glenn Close as an S.F. attorney in "Jagged Edge."

This time, she is Dr. Martha Livingston, a forensic psychiatrist hired to unravel the mystery of whether or not Sister Agnes murdered her newborn baby.

Livingston comes into immediate conflict with the overprotective Mother Superior, Mother Miriam (nicely played by Bancroft), who detests her snooping around the convent. It's intriguing to watch these veteran actresses clawing at each other. Mother Miriam, refusing to believe that under the confines of the convent Agnes could have gotten pregnant, argues the possibility of a miracle, while Livingston searches for a murder plot.

With the last quarter of the story leading to an immaculate conception theory, "Agnes" got a little too etheral for me. But with Meg Tilly performing as if she were born to play Agnes, and with Sven Nykvist's beautiful cinematography, "Agnes" is definitely worth a look.

I'll put my money on Jessica Lange getting another Oscar nomination next year. She has come up with another winner. This time she portrays country singer Patsy Cline, who was on her way to stardom when her life was abruptly ended in a fatal plane crash in 1963.

"**Sweet Dreams**," now playing at the Galaxy, starts in 1955, when Cline's first marriage was breaking, and follows with the rise of her career and her subsequent marriage to Charlie Dick (Ed Harris).

While Robert Getchell's screenplay may not have the bite of similar country-inspired biographical stories such as "Coal Miner's Daughter" (Loretta Lynn's life story), Lange gives it everything she's got. Lange's energy radiates even in common activities like cooking her husband's dinner and taking care of the kids. And even though it's Patsy Cline's real voice we hear (from original recordings made from 1960 to 1963), it's Lange who is up there on the screen unveiling her soul. The movements, the facial expressions — it's Patsy Cline, but really it's Jessica Lange.

Supporting Lange are two fine performers. Ann Wedgeworth does a superb job as her mother, and Ed Harris ("The Right Stuff") does another fine job.

Calendar

Thursday, Oct. 17

- Live music by Neon, 5 p.m., Student Union Depot. Free.

Friday, Oct. 18

- "The Rose," movie, 5 p.m., Student Union Depot. Free.
- "Greek-Turkish Relations and their Impact on Greek Foreign Policy," lecture by Dimis Vassilakis, consul general of Greece, 7:30 p.m., Creative Arts 224. Free for students; $3 donation general.

Tuesday, Oct. 22

- Dean Ledo, dancer, 5 p.m., Student Union Depot. Free.
- Pianist Corinne Barkin, Beethoven program, 8 p.m., Knuth Hall. Creative Arts Box Office for tickets.

Wednesday, Oct. 23

- "Dead Men Don't Wear Plaid," movie, 5 p.m., Student Union Depot. Free.

Ongoing

- "San Francisco State University: Glimpses of the Past," exhibit, through Oct. 31, 6th floor of library.
- "Paintings by DeWitt Cheng," exhibit, through Nov. 1, Student Union Art Gallery.
- "Australian Student Printmakers," exhibit, through Nov. 1, Student Union Art Gallery.
- "Farsi Definitions," paintings exhibit, through Nov. 2, Student Union Art Gallery.
- "Gigibori: Art Beyond Tradition in New Guinea," exhibit, through Dec. 20, 1st floor of library.
- "Students by Students," artwork by SF State students, Oct. 21 through Nov. 8, Arts and Industry 201.
- "The Real Thing," Brown Bag Theatre, Oct. 22 through 25, noon, Creative Arts 104. Free.
- "Celebrating Bach, Handel & Scarlatti," 18th-century books and manuscripts, Oct. 22 through Dec. 20, Frank V. deBellis Collection in library.

Phoenix spotlights . . .

The Theatre Arts department presents Eve Merriam's "**The Club,**" a musical directed by Sandy Langsner, beginning tonight at 8 p.m.

Set at the turn of the century, the play pokes fun at the inhabitants of a stuffy and exclusive men's club. The clubmen share their thoughts about women in a series of music hall songs, dances and vaudeville sketches, culminating in their annual "Spring Frolic." Oddly enough, the men later begin to look more and more like women.

"The Club" runs Oct. 17, 18, 19, 24, 25, 26 at 8 p.m. and Oct. 20 and 27 at 2 p.m. in the Little Theatre. Tickets, available at the Creative Arts Box Office and at the door, are $4.50 general, $3.50 for students, seniors, faculty and alumni. Students can save more than 60 percent on theater admission through a subscription series. Phone 469-2467.

"Sunday Arvo," an etching by Bernadette Robertson, is part of "Australian Student Printmakers," now on exhibit at the Student Union Art Gallery.

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A message from President Woo

TO: SFSU Faculty, Staff and Students

FROM: Chia-Wei Woo, President

SUBJECT: A New Challenge In Energy Conservation

As you know, San Francisco State University has had an outstanding record of energy conservation over the last few years—largely through your own efforts. A major frustration, however, has been that any budget surplus we were able to achieve could not be retained on this campus but had to be returned to the Chancellor's Office. This will no longer be a frustration. Under a new plan, the University will be able to keep and use on campus any budget savings we achieve through energy conservation.

This is a great opportunity for us. It also is a challenge, because we will now also be responsible for any deficit we incur at year's end. In other words, if we go over our annual energy budget of $2.5 million, we will have to pay for it out of the general fund.

Partly because we had a harsher winter last year, our energy consumption rose 12 percent from the previous year. However, this past July, despite mild weather, our increased energy comsumption already has placed us more than $8,000 in the red. Why? The biggest reason is that many of us have become less concerned with energy consumption. It's a national problem, not just ours. If we continue consuming energy at July's pace, we can expect a year-end deficit of more than $100,000, which will come out of funds that are badly needed for campus activities.

On the other hand, if we can reverse the trend and conserve more energy, SFSU can use part of the savings to augment our academic programs and various much-needed campus or School projects.

I am asking Vice President Leidy and the University's Energy Management Team to coordinate our efforts at conserving and managing energy consumption. You will be getting energy-saving tips and reminders from them to augment the Energy Conservation Guidelines below. With everyone's cooperation, we can help ensure that the University will have a budget surplus we can keep and use on campus in June, rather than a deficit to deal with.

ENERGY CONSERVATION GUIDELINES

1. Energy will not be used to heat buildings above 68 degrees F. Portable heaters and fans may be used only with the approval of the Executive Director of Facilities Planning Operations.
2. Domestic hot water temperatures will not be set above 105 degrees F.
3. Lighting will be provided to meet but not exceed approved Illuminating Engineering Society (IES) standards.
4. Windows in all buildings will be kept closed as much as possible to prevent loss of conditioned air. All windows must be kept closed overnight.
5. Exceptions to the above guidelines, including requests for increases in heat or water temperatures, light levels, or length of time utilities are provided for regular classroom, laboratory or office use, will be considered on an individual basis by the University Energy Team. Requests must be received three weeks in advance of the action required. "Regular length of time" for heating/ventilation in campus buildings is 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. weekdays and when classes and laboratories are scheduled (as listed in the official Class Schedule).

PAID ADVERTISEMENT

Federal Judges Cover Up Blacklist Case to

Special Prosecutor and Congressional Investigation Needed Part III

This is part 3 of a 4 part series brought to you by aggrieved plaintiff BSU. Our first series appeared in this paper on Sept. 16, 1982, our second on Oct. 4, 1984. If you recall, we discussed the political circumstances surrounding Hayakawa's ouster as president of SFS, and the court's evoking the absolute immunity doctrine to prevent Reagan from standing trial. We showed you the political concatenation of circumstances which led to Reagan's politcial interference with the orderely administration of justice. We showed how Reagan called up Judges and told them--in so many words--not to let the case come to trial because it would be to the detriment of his presidential aspirations. It was one of those "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours" conversations. The Judges agreed, but also gave Reagan 30 days to "ditch Hayakawa!" We maintained that the Judges "buckled under to political pressure" and that the 9th Circuit in general has used all the dirty tricks in the books to prevent Plaintiffs from having our "day in court", on the issue of damages.

As we read these articles, let us keep in mind that the Bill of Rights was tossed out of the window for political reasons. As students and faculty members sought rederss of our legitimate complaints against the use of blacklists, the three tier federal judicial system handed down class discriminatory and arbitrary decisions in order to keep the powerful perpetrators--defendants Reagan and Hayakawa--of the alleged human rights crimes out of court and out of the headlines. Even the wood theses judges pull over the public's eyes for over 16 years is part rayon! In effect, the democratic process has been politically undermined and manipulated by the courts--due process and fiar play were lacking.

REAGANGATE

Many would rather forget the hard questions raised by the Blacklist Case; just as Tricky Dick said, "Put Watergate behind us!" We say the issues are too important and the courts action too arbitrary and dangerous to allow this to be "swept under the rug." The federal courts have thrown the Bill of Rights out the window in a well-cordinated conspiracy to not only stifle, but utterly crush, the dissent that was manifested in the halls of education via Jackson v. Hayakawa, supra. It was Montequieu who said, "The deterioration of a government begins almost always with the decay of its principles." And Daniel Webster told us, "The people's government made for the people, made be the people, and answerable to the people." BSU says, "Power to the People!" Freedom demands responsibility!

We urge every American to take responsible interest in *Jackson v. Hayakawa* in order to preserve our liberties and guard against totalitarianism. **And we are seeking your support in organizing and mobilizing this campus, until Congress has taken up our grievances. These federal judges are to be held answerable to the American people for their deceitful, decadent and desparately wicked decision!** These corrupt federal judges have manipulated the elections, the democratic process and handed down irresponsible judgements, to place defendants Reagan and Hayakawa above the law, "legibus solutus". Wanton cruelty has been inflicted on plaintiffs by the courts and defendants. And behind all of these 16 years of high-handed judicial crookedness and startling political-judicial shenanigans and beneath the legalistic forensics—lies the biggest cover up in the history of the U.S.A.

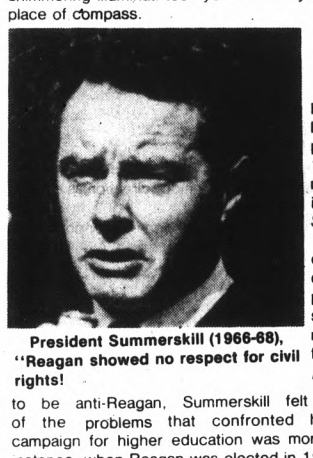
CONGRESSMAN PHIL BURTON: A Friend of the Strikers

"One day," the late Honorable Phil Burton said to a cheering crowd of students at SFS, "the American people are going to look back at what took place on this campus, and they will recognize that they are indebted to you strikers." Burton lambasted Reagan and then accused the Chancellor and the Trustees of buckling under to political pressure. Burton accused Dumke of going along with Reagan's "law and order" policies for personal aggrandizement: Burton informed the students that sources close to Richard Nixon held that Dumke was seriously being considered as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. Burton's speech was constantly interrupted with applause, but the most thunderous applause came when he said: "Academic freedom is undergoing a blistering political attack from Nixon, Agnew and the Reagan far right, and many editors and publishers have jumped on the bandwagon. But we must remember that we are fighting to assure that this campus remain a citadel for the defenses of academic freedom, and that the institution must be divested of racisim. They called us a small minority, but let us remember that the American Revolution was fought by a small minority." Burton continued: "The Bill of Rights, faithfully observed and deeply cherished, is our only guarantee against tyranny and that the government of the people, by the peopel, for the people shall not perish from this institution."

Vietnam and racism were catalysts for every anger and frustration that had been growing in the darkness of the nation's psyche. Racial riots were hitting major cities: New York...Chicago...St. Louis...Detroit...San Francisco...Oakland...Los Angeles.

Vietnam war effort was being disrupted by demonstrators...the dark image of Robert Kennedy in a pool of his own blood on the night of his greatest electorial triumph...the Black Ghandi—Martin Luther King, Jr., another victim of an assassin's bullet...Pentagon and State Department officials were predicting the "light at the end of the tunnel" of Vietnam could be seen...American casualties mounted in Southeast Asia despite massive use of chemical and high-technoiogical warfare....

A glut of wealth, the United States the richest country in the world, showing its entertainers with millions of dollars, smiling fame and flame upon pop-idols...art and clothing and drugs and living were changing; sociologists were predicting the family was an extinct socio-unit; the question was, "Is God dead?" and the answer was that God was in a pill, a capsule, to float into a dream place where the shimmering illuminati took you and left you for an unknowable time and made the individual in that place of compass.



President Summerskill (1966-68), "Reagan showed no respect for civil rights!

SUMMERSKILL VS. REAGAN

It was midst this political climate that Dr. Summerskill became Persident of SFS. A Canadian by birth, the young-liberal-intellectual appeared almost a perfect match for the problems that confronted higher education in the fall of 1966 when he became president. But Summerskill was a marked president since he was immediately dubbed as being anti-Reagan (by the local Republican mouthpiece—*The S.F. Chronicle).*

During the 1966 election, Summerskill, like many educators, was concerned about Reagan's war on higher education. Reagan had promised to clean up the campuses. The *Chronicle* Received the tail-end of Summerskill's private conversation, and the next day the paper read: "Educator Blasts Reagan." Since this article was the first public statement attributed to Summerskill in the Bay Area, the Reagan conservatives perceived him to be anti-Reagan, Summerskill felt that Reagan had only a superficial understanding of the problems that confronted higher education and that his "reduce spending" campaign for higher education was more of a punitive platform than one of understanding. For instance, when Reagan was elected in 1966 there were marches on campuses. One protest sign read: "Hitler is Alive and Living in Sacramento." Reagan found himself hung in effigy on campuses throughout the State, but he merely responded to those symbolic hangings by insisting that *he would slash the educational budget* to assure that there would be no courses taught on how to hang the governor. This was the political atmosphere that Summerskill took office under. Already the campuses were tensed with the civil rights protestors and the anti-war movement merging, and with the emerging concept of Black Power also dominating the campus as a white backlash had emerged. The conservative wing of the Republican Party under Reagan's leadership was taking full advantage of it.

Actually, Reagan was competing for the white-backlash conservative constituency as was Alabama presidential hopeful, Gov. George Wallace. Wallace's attitude on campus unrest was much stronger than Reagan's. Reagan had accused students and faculty protestors of conspiring to engage in insurrection, but Wallace insisted that the teachers and students should be tried for treason. "Those pseudo-intellectuals of dissent would be fired from the profession in Alabama, "Wallace said in his typical southern drawl while addressing a cheering crowd of 1500 at the Veteran's Building in liberal S.F. that he "would grasp those bearded professors who advocated oppostion against the war and have them all placed before the grand jury for treason."

"You're not ready for this," said S.I. Hayakawa, "But I'm a George Wallace supporter. He's 10 years ahead of his time." Hayakawa was busy these days organizing the conservative Faculty Renissance Group on campus as an alternative to the liberal thrust of the American Federation of Teachers (AFT).

Reagan courted the "bigot vote" as campus unrest and urban unrest had created a white backlash and a demand for the burgeoning conservativism. The Los Angeles Herald-Examiner's columnist Marianne Means concluded that the white backlash would overshadow even the Vietnam was in the 1968 presidential campaign, and Reagan could be the biggest benefactor of the white-backlash. "The Negro is now manuevering for position to compete and people are going to resist it," she wrote. "It's making the country more conservative." The column noted that Wallace's segregation campaign was 7% in the north, and it didn't reflect the true "northern bigot vote" since there were a lot of "closet racists" up north. "Ronald Reagan is the toughest candidate the Republicans can put up". Miss Means argued. "All he has to do is to be more conservative in everything than the President, and he will be the conservatives' alternative to the President."

Campus unrest commenced with Summerskill the day before his inauguration as president. He was welcomed by demonstrators with a sit-in in his office. Almost 60 students, representing a cross-section of campus groups, decided to protest the involvement of the college with the military and private industrial concerns, demanding that the college administration discontinue the policy of providing information of students' academic standings to the Selective Service Office. But instead of calling police on campus to dislodge the demonstrators as desired by Reagan and the conservatives members of the Trustees, Summerskill took a very nonchalant attitude toward the protestors and went home announcing that the demonstrators could "stay there all night if they wanted."

"The trouble stems from Dr. Summerskill's ultra-liberal outlook", commented then conservative Trustee, Max Rafferty. "He keeps trying to get along with the kids and be a buddy to them. He forgets that a college president's job is to maintain order, good conduct, decency and normalcy and to see that they kids study and work hard, to take orders and do as they're told."

"By ultra-liberal," Summerskill responded, "I suppose he is referring to my open opposition to the war in Vietnam...I do not think we will see peace on our campuses until we see peace in our cities, peace in Vietnam."

It was the May 21 demonstration, more than any other event, which was to hasten Summerskill's departure from SFS. The demonstrators staged another sit-in in his office: more than 200 demonstrators were crowded into the office, with a crowd of 500 demonstrators walking the halls of the embattled administration building.

This SDS planned demonstration demanded that the faculty senate vote to expel the campus ROTC program. The Senate refused. This infuriated the protestors and magnified the campus unrest. At one point the black-jacketed-helmeted Police Tactical Squad arrived on the campus in five vans to break up the demonstration, but the police did not want to make any mass arrest without the full blessings of president Summerskill—which they did not have.

Although much of the Republican Party of the State was backing the Reagan "get tough" law and order stance, many of the leading Democrats, viz., Phillip Burton, Congressman; Willie Brown, Assemblyman; and the late state Senator George Moscone; supported the protestors. But the once-powerful Assembly Speaker, Jesse Unruh called for "law and order!"

Reagan was speaking at Yale University when the demonstration took place, and although Unruh had excoritated Summerskill with a scorching attach urging his immediate firing, Reagan also wanted him disciplined and futher accused Summerskill of allowing a leftist conspiracy to dictate to him educational policies.

Joining Reagan and Unruh in their blistering attacks to unseat Summerskill, was Jonestown victim, the late Assemblyman Leo J. Ryan. Ryan asked the Trustees to "change their policies to prevent a 'small minority' from creating chaos and anarchy on the campuses. Ryan warned Summerskill that he would be fired and would have to take full responsibility of the events disrupting the campus. "This reaction to the campus incidents in Sacramento is so strong, "Ryan said, "And the legislators are so angry that it has no parallel in the five years I've been in Sacramento."

The turbulent events of the preceding fall semester were capped by the resignation of Summerskill on Feb. 22, 1968. He charged the Reagan Administration with the "political interference and financial starvation" of the college, and warned that "this whole system is going to break down if the Trustees, Reagan, Dumke and the politicians are going to evade the academic communities as they have done. Summerskill would not buckle under to the politicians and continued his arguments in defenses of academic freedom. President Summerskill served the function of a sacrificial goat for the Reagan conservatives who saw from Reagan's landslide victory in 1966 that there were a lot of white-backlash-law-and order votes to be gained from taking a "get tough stance" on campus protestors. The conservatives, led by Reagan, were smarting over his run-ins with higher education. Reagan saw a chance to use the campus unrest events developing at SFS to his political advantage. When Summerskill was summoned to the meeting of the trustees the press discussed that he was going to be fired. We can glean an idea of the political pressure being exerted on Summerskill by Reagan, in the following passage from the *S.F. Chronicle,* describing the meeting that decided to investigate, in which Gov. Reagan & Rafferty were vigorous participants. Luckman said there had been no political pressure involved. The criticism of Summerskill was not led by the elected State officials, he said. The quotation is laughable, since we get a picture of the combined conservative forces led by Reagan an-Rafferty trying to coerce Dumke into discrediting Sumemrskill's handling of campus unrest—particularly his refusal to call the police on campus, which really irked Reagan. Moreover, Assemblyman Bagley, saw Reagan and Rafferty making a political football out of campus problems; he therefore proposed a state constitutional amendment to remove the governor and other elected officials from the trustees and regents. Summerskill was fired! But he continued to lambast Reagan's political interference and financial starvation of the college. Those attacks and his handling of campus unrest had rapidly cost him his presidency. Trustees Ted Merriam and George Hart reported that Dumke had fired Summerskill; another report said that Dumke had called Summerskill up at the airport and told him he didn't need to "buy a round trip ticket!" Dumke later insisted that there had been no political pressure with regard to Summerskill's resignation. But Summerskill said this was not a true version, according to him, his was fired. Nevertheless, the press believed Dumke. Reagan was pleased with the "resignation good news" and it was a hardy "good riddance"from him to Summerskill. A spokesman for Reagan commented: "The governor is pleased by Dumke's actions." At a dinner speaking engagement on March 30, 1968, Summerskill would speak of his fears:"I couldn't say as president what I'm saying now, but somebody had better start saying it. The issue is: are we going to let the educational establishment be taken over by people who are running for political office?" He accused Reagan of undue political maipulations and financial starvation of the college. "I hope he finds acampus where there are unlimited funds and no restrictions, Reagan angrily responded.

Summerskill was caught up in Reaganeconomics and in the crossfire between the political right wing and doing the right thing—a situation where most wishy-washy liberals eventually find themselves. The protestors coalesced to accuse Summerskill of being a"flunky" for the ruling class. Reagan villified Summerskill for backing down to student protestors and was furious to think that this campus might be able to defy him publicly and humiliatingly—like Berkeley had seemed to have done!

REAGAN-VS-SMITH

Summerskill was replaced by Dr. Robert Smith, who was a moderately liberal professor of education and well-liked by the academic community. The Chancellor's office had contacted Smith prior to the Summerskill ousted. Smith wrote in his book "By Any Means Necessary" that Summerskill was in the process of being fired. He was also asked to stand in as Summerskill's replacement. Thus, the enviornment into which Smith stepped into was now one of suspicion and enmity. The state-wide academic senate called for Dumke's resignation, and the local senate was actually discussing the possibility of collective action in the form of a strike. Reagan's use of the academic community as a political football was viewed as an unprecedented intrusion upon academic freedom.

In a message to the senate of SFS, Dr. Richard Axen, then Chairman of the Dept. of Ed., accused Reagan of using the campus problems to minimize citizen support for higher education. "This has become a real battle for power," said Axen. "Reagan is trying to nip in the bud student power, faculty power and black power all at once. As I perceive it, he sees this as a fundamental battleground. Either we become united or we will have no real power to take to those forces against us."

SFSC President Dr. Smith (1968) asked Reagan and Dumke to show respect for the Bill of Rights.

The conservative political strategists were clearly hoping to gain more political mileage out of the campus unrest issues. And the GOP wasted no time to commence its agitation campaign. The GOP political agitation of the BSU commenced in the fall of 1968 with a attack on one of its leading members, George Mason Murray. The BSU and TWLF Central Committee leaders were most admirable and very dynamic speakers; other, like George Murray, the most gifted of the Central Committee, alreaiy had the bearing of the *apparatchik* about them. The Murray affair was a bubbling political cauldron that the conservatives could not afford to ignore.

THE MURRAY CONSTITUTIONAL DEBATE Free Speech and Due Process

There was a subsequent follow-up article that appeared in the S.F. Examiner which provided an in-debth profile of Murray's alledged political activities. The Story was written by right-wing reporter, Ed Montgomery who depicted Murray as a troublemaker. The Story noted that during the summer months, Murray visited Cuba in his capacity as a Panther. His visit to Cuba was against the wishes of the State Dept. The Cuban press allegedly reported that Murray gave a number of "vivas" for Fidel Castro and made bellicose remarks against the U.S. involvement with the "racist Vietnam war." Murray said: "We are well aware that we will only be liberated if the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America are also free. And this will come about when the U.S. imperialists are dead!"

In his book, *A Panther Is A Black Cat,"* author Reginald Major observed: "In Sept. 1968, the S.F. Examiner "exposed" Murray as a revolutionary, and reported that he had been appointed as an instructor at SFSC. They did not include the fact that Murray had satisfied the appropriate hiring commitees of his porfessional competence, and that his views were well known to his colleagues on campus. Murray the Panther, therefore, was an issue before the semester began.

The BSU insisted that the story was a CIA and FBI plant, because the S.F. Examiner did not have the capability of monitoring the interal situation in Cuba. Thus, the BSU believed that Mr. Montgomery's "source" came as a result of domestic spying programs initiated by the FBI and CIA. In fact, the BSU is convinced that one of the paramount reasons that the press has been tight-lipped about the Blacklist Case is do to their participation in those domestic spying activities. Professor Bruce Franklin, formerly from Stanford and the S.F. Bay Guardian accused reporter Montgomery of being a conduit for the FBI's domestic spying operations. It should be noted that in the sixties we were not aware of the fact that the FBI's media mainpulation program of domestic spying activities were designed to develop "friendly" news sources in newspapers, radio and other media to whom it would selectively leak information about groups and individuals that the FBI and CIA wished to discredit.

Smith stood firm on the Bill or Rights and urged Dumke, Reagan and the Trustees to show respect for the due process procedures of the academic community, the state and the nation.

Reagan accused Smith of insubordination for failing to carry out the order to dismiss Murray. Smith eventually complied, and the question was now raised: *Did Smith, Reagan, Dumke and the Trustees deny 'due process' to Murray?* Smith insisted that the firing was politically motivated, and commented: "We felt it unwise to ace precipitously in response to pressure from outside the college."

Neither Reagan nor Dumke were willing to acknowledge the constitutional limitations of their power. Even if Reagan and Dumke felt that Murray's actions were obnoxious; they could not limit his constitutional rights by some misguided public opinion poll. Reagan did not seem to realize that the true historical policy of the U.S. Government is a representative democracy—not a majoritorian one. Reagan failed to make a distinction between the democratic assumption of a majoritarian democracy, "vox populi," in contrast to a representative democracy, "vox dei." It might be surprising to Mr. Reagan, but we are not a majoritarian democracy which postulates that citizens' rights be determined by a uninformed public whose opinions are formulated for them by biased editors and the ruling class. We do not perceive the majority views as providing us with the "empirical approximation of democratic truths." For your knowledge Mr. Reagan, we are a representative democracy where there exists constitutional limitation on what federal and state officials can do to a citizen. By gosh! This principle dates back to the Magna Carta. In 1215 at Runnymede, nobles forced King John to sign a limitation of his power. This marked the first time that the power of a ruler or government became "limited by law!" The Magna Carta initiated the principle that all men, even the king, had to obey the written law. Smith was merely asking Reagan, Dumke and the Trustees to show some respect for the Bill of Rights.

Reagan argued that they don't have academic freedom in communist countries, so, why should we have it here? He said:

> Academic freedom iis one of the important freedoms to
> go in the new order envisioned by the New Left. There
> was no academic freedom in Mao's China or Castro's Cuba.
> And there is no academic freedom in the philosophies of the
> action of George Murray...or the Jerry Rubins."

Reagan and Dumke were carefully orchestrating even on campus these days, and neither seemed to care that their arbitrary interference into the internal affairs of the institution was leading to the ruins of liberties, which were being abused to lictentiousness. Smith was not saying that Murray could not be disciplined if he had done something wrong. He argued that citizen Murray was entiled to the full protection of due process. He must be given the due process "presumption of innocence." There existed a Board of Appeal and Review to handle student diciplinary matters and it was essential to use those procedures to safeguard Murray's rights.

Smith ordered the campus closed "to protect the safety of people from frightening acts of disruption." He was afraid that with the police on campus someone was bound to get hurt or killed like Kent State and Jackson State Colleges. "Many students rightfully think people of our generation have cut them out of society," Smith said. Smith said he knew of no arrest being made thus far; however, he admitted he was "concerned" that the presence of outside police on campus might serve to crystalize student protest rather than deter more disruption.

Smith said that the BSU presented their ten demands to the public at Monday's press conference but closed the discussion to him, "presumably the person to whom the demands were to be made." The following day the demands were presented to him with a notice that the strike would proceed immediately.

"We must prepare for the prolonged struggle," black leader Stokely Carmichael told a gathering of Third World students. Carmichael, who was a student of Nathan Hare's at Howard University, used the Murray affair as an example, Carmichael said that blacks shold have the power to pick, hire and fire black faculty.

Reagan fills the air with his speeches, and vice versa. He puts a lot of fire into his speeches, but it would be much better if he put his speeches into the fire. The pollsters tell him which way the crowd is going; then he jumps in front of the crowd and starts waving the flag. You can count on him to lay down your life for his country. He waved that flag more than Betsy Ross. Reagan is a man who will not look at a new moon out of respect for an "ancient institution"; it was the old-fashioned conservative ideas that helped put him into office. *The Devil's Dictionary* tells us that a conservative is a statesman who is enamored of existing evils as distinguished form the liberal, who wished to replace them with others. Conservatives come off a "protectors" of the nation; they serve as sentries and guards, and they are always saving something or another; today Mr. Reagan desires to save the colleges from the radical thrusts. Principles of conservatism often guard the great legacy of the Founding Fathers in which there is much wisdom, since our federal Constitution is considered to be one of the most successful conservative political devices of Colonial America. Reagan's action in the Murray Affair found himself in direct conflict with our Founding Fathers. Reagan's good at selling himself; the trouble is that he misrepresents the goods. By gosh! If democratic principles are good for anything, they ought to be lived up to by our governor. As students we were turned off by the word "patriotism". We saw what it did in Germany. People like Reagan have political patriotism and thus distorted it into a pubnacious posture of intolerance of dissidents. Many students were turned off by "patriotism," particularly during this Vietnam era, because it had become the political province of the conservatives like Reagan who advocated a hawkish foreign policy and limited nuclear warfare in Vietnam.

Reagan took to the air waves to attack protestors up and down the state. He maintained all along that there should be no negotiaion whatsoever with student and faculty militants as long as any individual group was disturbing the campus. In a televised speech to California, he characterized campus dissidents as "lusting for power" and hiding their ambition "beneath the cloak of academic and other freedoms." Reagan said that some of the protestors marched "under the banner that ranges from the black flag of anarchy to the red flag of revolution." Others, he added, hold aloft "the flag of enemies engaged in killing young Americans—North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong."

Most activists could see through the flag-waving demagoguery of Mr. Reagan, and of course, he never did say whether it was the FBI's Operative Contelpro waving the so-called "enemy flag" or whether they "burned Old Blory"—these facts don't seem to be too important so long as the student dissidents are receiving the public backlash and are perceived as engaging in un-American activities taking place on campus. This is another reason why the federal courts have suppressed the Blacklists Case. They don't want the public to see the FBI and CIA's role in agitating on this campus. Wake up, Mr. and Mrs. America! These judges will fool you as many times as you let 'em.

MAYOR ALIOTO Due Process Must be Protected!

Mayor Alioto urged Reagan and Dumke to get in step with American political thought by showing some respect for the due process clause. Due process of law says that there must exist substantial evidence to justify taking disciplinary action against Murray. The BSU had maintained that the speeches attributed to Murray were a result of agitation by the FBI and CIA, but such allegation then was quickly dismissed as,"hogwash". Reagan was personally viewing the Murray case, but Alioto urged the Trustees to delay action on Murray's firing to give them City an opportunity to investigate the matter through legal channels rather than through an administrative action that has become so convoluted with Reagan's politics that the impartiality standard of due process could not be realized. Although the Trustees disregarded Alioto's plea, the District Attorney's office announced that its investigation into the complaints against Murray showed no basis for accusing Murray for any violation of the law. Alioto accused the Trustees, Reagan and Dumke of ingnoring the constitutional foundation of our liberties, thereby giving the dissidents and excuse for violence.

Reagan and his Trustees were being put to the true test of their faith in the democratic way of life, i.e., when the individual comes into conflict with those who give resistance to social change.

"Our present difficulties were not triggered by a specific event," warned Faculty Renaissance leader, S.I. Hayakawa. "Even though the temporary suspension of Black Panther George Murray, a part-time instructor and graduate student, is often cited as the reason for the BSU's action." Hayakawa continued with his "leftist conspiracy theory". To illustrate, the strike started on the anniversary of the date in 1967—November 6th—when nine black students attacked the campus newspaper editor and his staff in their office."

"Evidently, Summerskill was advised by someone in high places to suspend black students," Murray charged. "The suspensions were entirely political attempts to curtail student opinion. We must be united on one issue—not political suspensions! We must defend our rights by any means necessary—which means closing the school!"

Jimmy Garret, the BSU's foremost leader, saw the attach on the black students as racist. He said: "If it is possible for this campus to function with due process for whites and not for blacks; we must do something about it!"

Dr. Nancy McDermid, a lawyer and active member of the American Civil Liberties Union and the AFT, expressed concern over the constitutionality of the suspensions back in 1967. She said that the suspensions of those black students could be criticized on the grounds that the college had no provision for appealing the hearings. Reagan and Dumke wanted Smith to suspend Murray based on what he had done back in 1967, since they could not find evidence to support their 1968 allegations against him, i.e., besides the newspaper articles, there was not anyone else coming forward at this point to acknowledge that those remarks attributed to Murray had in fact been made by him. Smith could not legally punish Murray for events that took place in 1967 since Murray had already been punished for those acts. When a person is punished twice for the same offense, he is said to be in double jeopardy, since the Constitution of the United Stated provides that no person shall be twice put into jeopardy for the same charge. Reagan and Dumke are out of tune—off key—with democratic thinking, and one of these days they are going to wake up and find themselves. Will they be disillusioned! These guys give failure a bad name.

U.S. ATTORNEY CECIL POOLE Insufficient Evidence to Satisfy Due Process

Murray's firing caused consternation among the law enforcement agencies. U.S. Attorney Cecil Poole and State Attorney General Thomas Lynch joined with the District Attorney to inform Reagan, Dumke and the Trustees that they had no evidence to take disciplinary action aginst Murray. In other words, the local, state and federal law enforcement agencies supported Smith's constitutional position. Common sense should have told Reagan, Dumke and the Trustees to "back down". But when dealing with Mr. Reagan, who controls Dumke and the Trustees, even common sense is uncommon. The results of the media coverage had been a hodgepodge of misinformation, and the law enforcement agencies all admiteed it was difficult for Murray's constitutional rights to be recognized in such a charged political atmosphere: law and order! Also, since Murray denied remarks attributed to him, it furhter supported the BSU's position that the FBI's Operation CONTELPRO and the CIA's OPERATION CHAOS had friendly sources in the media to write the Murray stores in order to discredit him.

EDITORS WANT SMITH DUMPED

Reagan was furious at Smith for closing the campus, calling it "an act of capitulation." He blamed Smith for having "publicly opposed the order by Dumke calling for the removal of Murray." The Governor asserted that Smith's power consisted of simply obeying orders.

From the earliest days of the protest, the California press played an active role in shaping public attitudes in the political life of the campuses. The press, with a few exceptions, is predominantly Republican and was increasingly reporting the news in a partisan manner. California, like most of the nation, has seen the merger of city daily newspapers until today only a single newspaper, or a single publisher, can be found in most cities. Only in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland and Sacramento were there competing publishers—all Republican with the exception of the *Sacramento Bee.* In his book, *"By Any Means Necessary",* Smith said:

> The greatest hue and cry arose from the media, trustees,
> and politicians. On such an obvious law-and-order issue,
> each politician tried to outdo the other. Governor Reagan
> called on officials at the college to take "whatever action
> is necessary" to maintain law and order on the campus. As
> for disrupter, he reiterated his standard invitation: "Either
> they obey the rules or they get their education elsewhere."

Authors Smith, Axen and Pentony further wrote, in their book, *"By Any Means Necessary",*..."we understand the radical student and the striking faculty perspectives will be depicted in other books emerging from our year of travail, and the media leverage of Governonr Ronald Reagan and others has ensured more than adequate coverage of particular political interpretations." It is essential that we understand the role the press played in supporting Reagan's effort to reopen the campus because it explains why this Blacklists Case has remained untouched by the journalists even though it has been pending in court for over a decade. When BSU calls the news media and asks them for news cceage of the case, the editors simply reply: "The story isn't newsworthy." Yet, while the editors conclude that the story isn't newsworthy, people are busting down my door to gain as much information about the case as they can. The news media and the courts have worked hand-in-glove to keep the Blacklists Case suppressed.

Reagan's action on campus was receiving widespread support by the media, most of them seeing Smith as "weak and spineless," and they wasted no time in saying that it was Smith, not Reagan, who was acting irrationally. Take this editorial in the *Sacramento Union*, entitled "Anarchy Must Not Prevail!"

> ...The people of California cannot surrender to anarchy.
> We agree with Governor Reagan that the people of this
> state will not and cannot tolerate the shutdown of one of
> their institutions of higher learning because of threat
> or riot.
>
> ...Dr. Smith, himself, contributed to the breakdown of
> campus discipline by publicly opposing the lawful order
> of Chancellor Glenn Dumke to dismiss a ringleader of the
> violence, George Murray.

The *Los Angeles Herald-Examiner* called upon the Trustees "to ditch Smith immediately," and the *Redwood City Tribune* said, "the situation is intolerable and calls for urgent and firm action by the state college trustees and the administration."

Reagan had suggested that the campus be kept open even if it were necessary to surround the college with military force. "Those who want an education, those who want to teach, should be protected at the point of bayonet if necessary. This confrontation has to be won," Reagan warned. And one newspaper editor after another praised Reagan for his hardline stand to reopen the campus. Wrote the *Torrance Press Herald*: "The closing, in fact, signifies submission of the state to the forces of anarchy . . . " the *Santa Monica Evening Press* said: "In one of the strongest statements ever made by a California governor, Ronald Reagan Friday denounced the closing of SFS by its president, Robert R. Smith, 'an act of capitulation'. . . " The paper said: "We are glad that Assembly Speaker Jess Unruh supported the governor's stand in a telegram urging him to reopen the college and describing the shutdown as "a triumph for anarchy." The November 17, 1968 *SF Sunday Examiner & Chronicle* headlined: "Reagan Demands College Open." The *Redwood City Tribune*: "Time for Action at SF State!" It continued: "The reign of terror inflicted on SFS by a few hundred black and white militants has resulted in the closing . . . the situation is intolerable . . . !" However, the *SF Chronicle* wrote: "Clubs No Cure for S.F. State" and noted that "the Governor, it appears, favors force over the arbitration, conciliation, and quest for rational solutions that have been proposed by Mayor Alioto, Smith..." The *Chronicle* told Reagan to take a "back seat", "...he [Reagan] struck a pose reminiscent of the avenging, two-gun sheriff of his Death Valley Days program and let fly from the hip." He said the shutdown order was "an unprecedented act of irresponsiblity," a craven "surrender" and a tragedy. He lashed out at faculty members. In their January 8, 1969 editorial, the *Chronicle* editorialied: "Colleges Catch It From Reagan." And it went on to say that Governonr Reagan made the Assembly chamber ring with denunciation of lawlessness and demands for law and order on college and university campuses...and the audience liked it. It is very important that you understand Reagan's role in the blacklists Case. One of the most frequently asked questions of me has been: "Why did BSU name Reagan a defendant in that suit." Such a question indicates to me that the public didn't seem to realize just how deeply involved Reagan was with the strike.

I want to make it crystal-clear that Reagan was not named on the Blacklists Case for "publicity purposes" but because he was responsible for the events unfolding on this campus. Wrote the *Fresno Bee:* "...the manner in which Gov. Ronald Reagan and Chancellor Dumke have reacted was deplorable." It added: "Then came Reagan to declaim he was 'shocked, indeed appalled,' to learn of the shutdown of SFSC. He should be. Almost everyone is. But Reagan in large measure has been partially responsible for the unrest on the campus."

The *Los Angeles Herald Examiner* reported on November 25, 1968: "Reagan, Trustees Air Smith's Fate."

The BSU maintains that every honest American citizen should pledge him or her self singly and unitedly to cease sniping at our democrative values. We do not blame democracy for the condition of our campus; let us blame the lack of democracy, which at one time pandered to plutocracy and is now flirting with facism. In his public pitch, Reagan attempts to praise "Americanism" and insists that he is truly the "defender of academic freedom," and at the same instant he demands Smith violate the Constitutional guarantee of free speech and due process. Yet, the American people are told incessantly by our politicians, newspaper, radio commentators, magazines, etc., that radicals are the causes of the campus problems.

Reagan said that a team of investigators was sent directly to the campus by his office and had given him a confidential report that concluded the shutdown "was unnecessary" and that ample "law enforcement support was available to keep the campus open." Reagan, Trustees were now airing Smith's fate. Reagan arrived at the trustees meeting, and immediately commenced to discuss Smith's fate. "The people of California are overwhelming on this issue," Reagan said. "It is a disgraceful situation and must be settled one way or the other." As Reagan left the meeting under heavy police security he told newsmen: The college must be opened immediately, and we will take whatever steps necessary to see this accomplished.

MOSCONE ATTACKS REAGAN & DUMKE

Political attitudes were now clearly polorized. The late state Senator George Moscone called for the dismissal of Dumke and the removal of Reagan from the Trustees on the ground that their compelling Smith to remove Murray from his teaching post violated due process. "The charges against Murray were being processed under procedures that provided for the fullest protection of Murray or any other faculty member."

"Into this delicate situation plunged a panicked Chancellor, weak after being repudiated by his Academic Senate, and a Board of Trustees increasingly feeling the pressures of Republican desperation politics," Moscone said.

Dr. Maurice N. Wash, cogently commenting on Reagan's call for the campus to be opened at point of bayonet, wrote:

> We have had a surfeit of modern barbarians in our government in recent years, on all levels from national to local, and the damage to the democratic government is incalculable...The democratic process, slow and painful though it may appear, is still the best and most civilized form of government possible for human beings. But is cannot work if the electorate chooses glib and superficially appealing, but basically brutal and homicidal politicans, rather than statesmen for leaders.
>
> As an educator of long experience, I must warn against the adoption of brutal methods of education as proposed by Reagan, which can only result in disaster both for education and for democratic government."

"I don't know how many more times we have to relearn the lesson of Neville Chamberlin at Munich. S.I. Hayakawa said. "That appeasement means disaster." Hayakawa called for a hardline stance: "In meeting one crisis after another with appeasement, all we do is to make the next crisis more serious."

Reagan wanted no appeasements and was furious at Smith for closing the campus, calling it "an act of capitulation!" He blamed Smith for having "publicly opposed an order by Chancellor Dumke calling for the removal of George Murray. Reagan asserted that Smith's power consisted of simply implementing the Chancellor decision.

PAID ADVERTISEMENT

Protect Reagan, Meese & Hayakawa

"Our present difficulties were not triggered by a specific event," warned S.I. Hayakawa," even though the temporary suspension of Black Panther George Murray, a part-time instructor and graduate student, is often cited as the reason for the BSU's action. "The strike was planned very carefully over a long period of time. To illustrate, Hayakawa continued, "the strike started on the anniversary of the date in 1967—Nov. 6th—when nine black students attacked the campus newspaper editor and his staff in their office."

Thousands of demonstrators were roaming the campus, often massing on the steps of the Administration Building to address Smith with loudspeakers and bullhorns. There were incidents of fighting. Smith's brief suspension of clases became a closure of the entire campus. The students had made good their threats to "shut it down!"

REAGAN WANTS HAYAKAWA

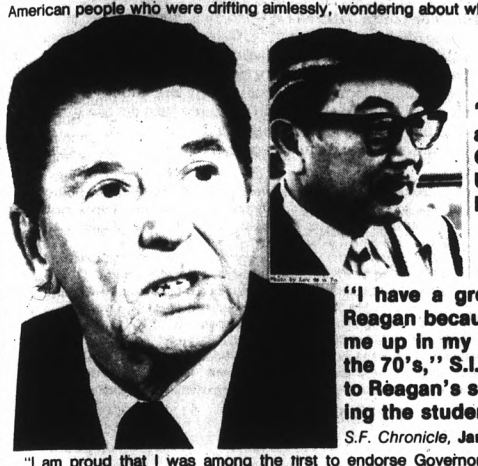
"What about this man, Professor Hayakawa? I don't know the man, but he had been quoted as saying that the college should be kept open and all that," Reagan said. "Tell him if he takes the job, we'll forgive him for Pearl Harbor."

The Trustees also adopted the hard-line, get-tough policy. A resolution ordering the resumption of classes was intoduced by Trustee Charles Luckman of Los Angeles. The Trustees stipulated there would be "no negotiations, arbitratrion or concession except through ordinary channels of communications." Professor Hayakawa was at his office, anxiously waiting to hear the final Trustee vote. His telephone rang. It was the Chancellor's Office calling to inform him that Reagan had an "offer he couldn't refuse"--the presidency, along with a handsome salary.

I accepted, perhaps foolishly, but out of a sense of duty," said Hayakawa.

Dr. Hayakawa commented, "they really reached the bottom of the barrel when they picked me." Truer words were never spoken. Upon taking office Hayakawa promised that he would implement the Reagan-Dumke "state of emergency plan" to get the campus reopened. The man who would put the plan into operation, S.I. Hayakawa, the professor of semantics was about to put on a warrior's mantle and do battle with the defilers of the Temple.

It was apparent that the "On Strike, Shut it Down" chant was viewed as seditious drivel and the activists as impudent snobs by Mr. Reagan and Mr. Hayakawa, who were chanting, "A campus cannot be closed." Dr. Hayakawa had engaged in a full-fledge campaign to organize conservatives on campus to meet the radical threat. Hayakawa had built himself a constituency and brought the conservative wing of the academic community together under something called the "silent majority" of American people who were drifting aimlessly, wondering about what was happening to the country.



"I am proud that I was among the first to endorse Gov. Reagan," said then U.S. Senator S.I. Hayakawa."

"I have a great deal of faith in Gov. Reagan because of the way he backed me up in my troubled times—'68, '69, the 70's," S.I. Hayakawa said, referring to Reagan's strong backing of him during the student strike.

S.F. Chronicle, **Jan. 29, 1981**

"I am proud that I was among the first to endorse Governor Reagan," said U.S. Senator S.I. Hayakawa (then R-Calif.), "for the presidency. You'll remember I did it around Labor Day last year."

"Referring to Reagan's backing him up with a "state of emergency plan" during the student-faculty strike of the sixties, Hayakawa commented: "I have a great deal of faith in Governor Reagan because of the way he backed me up in my troubled times--'68, '69, the 70's." Now let us take a behind-the-scenes look at just how Mr. Reagan did back Dr. Hayakawa. During this period the American Federation of teachers accused Reagan of "absentee political control of the campus. AFT wrote, "Governor Reagan, acting through a willing agent, S.I. Hayakawa, has attempted to impose a political and academic atmosphere on the campus which is totally alien to the free, democratic spirit of the City of San Francisco. He has interfered in SF's State College and interrupted its normal function for callous political gain."

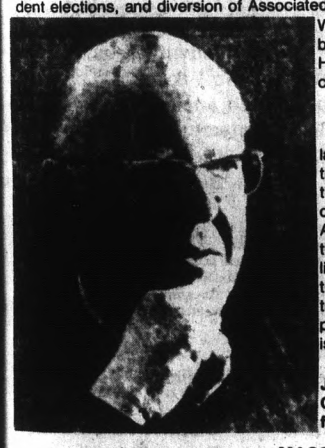
Reagan was governing the campus "in absentia". Hayakawa was Reagan's boy and was therefore immediately dubbed as "the puppet." Upon his appointment, Hayakawa was huddled with Ed Meese and Alex Sheriff, two of Reagan's top advisors. Here they discussed the implementation of the "state of emergency plan" and here Reagan was able to manifest his will, issue his commands, and execute his objectives to reopen the campus which had been closed as a result of the strike.

When Hayakawa climbed atop the sound truck he was in fact implementing the Reagan-Dumke "state of emergency plan." Hayakawa did what he was told to do, and he was praised by the Governor as the "Right Man for the Job!"

BSU FILED 15 MILLION CLASS ACTION SUIT

In March 1972, United States Marshalls served summons and complaints on defendants Reagan, Hayakawa and others, seeking $15 million dollars in compensatory and punitive damages for civil rights violations. This action arises under the 1st, 4th, 5th and 14th Amendments of the United States The federal courts have jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. 1331, 1332, 1343, 1361, 2201 and 2202.

This is an individual and a class action arising out of S.I. Hayakawa's efforts to implement the Reagan-Dumke State of Emergency Plan which resulted in approximately 425 people arrested on January 23, 1969, while exercising their right to free speech and assembly. Subsequently, a blacklists of students, faculty and administration was circulated throughout the college; these persons were to be denied opportunity for employment. Approximately 308 of the students were compelled to participate in disciplinary proceedings, dealing with the arrest. The Administration (1972) continued to harass and punish the Black Students Union, for our alleged unlawful conduct in organizing the strike. Said punishment included prevention of some students from running for office in the student elections, and diversion of Associated Students funds from minority student programs.



We have not always been perfect in the execution of our beliefs in the inalienable rights of man, but Reagan and Hayakawa have strayed too far from the democratic process.

MOTION FOR CLASS CERTIFICATION

As soon as practicable after the commencement of a lawsuit, a hearing will be held on the question of whether the action should be permitted to proceed as a class action. Pursuant to FRCP 23(c) (1) such a hearing was held on August 4, 1976 by Federal Judge Robert Peckham. At the hearing, Judge Peckham will examine the substantive issue of law, i.e. the law that defines rights and liabilities, e.g., substantive law. In making his determination, BSU must show that there exists a "common question of law" or a "common question of fact" that predominates the class. So, evidence is admissible on the issues raised at the hearing.

Judge Peckham found the Blacklists Case to be "perfectly meritorious" on all five (5) claims.

MASS ARREST CLAIM
4.5 Million in Damages

When S.I. Hayakawa took office, he was given a "state of emergency plan" by defandants Reagan, Dumke and the Trustees. He subsequently amended the emergency plan to ban all rallies in the central campus area. The BSU alleged that the Reagan-Dumke "state of emergency plan" was a restraint on First Amendment rights. BSU members Jean Simmons and Anthony Greene brought this claim on their own behalf and, pursuant to Rule 23 of the FRCP, on behalf of the other 425 persons similarly situated. The class consists of all those persons attending the rally in the central campus area of SFSC on January 23, 1969 who were arrested by the police. The members of the class are so numerous that their joinder is impracticable. There are questions of law and fact common to members of the class. The prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the class would create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudication with respect to individual members of the class which would establish incompatible standards of conduct for defendants.

On January 23, 1969, these students and strike supporters attended a noon rally in the central area of the college to hear speeches by the chairman of the San Fancisco Civil Service Commissioner and by leaders of the student strike which had begun in the Fall of 1968 and was still in progress. During the rally there was chanting and shouting of slogans while the speeches were taking place. Despite these activities, the rally was orderly. Yet, the media referred to the noon rally a "riotous" and sought to defame the demonstrators. The *Los Angeles Times* story read: "380 Arrested at Illegal S.F. State Strike Rally," and the *S.F. Chronicle's* big bold banner headline read: "Mob Scene at Hall of Justice," and the broadcast media talked about the riotous condition at SFS. The editors of these papers apparently set themselves up as judge, jury and prosecutor, which was clearly incompatible with the presumption of innocence principles of due process. What basis did these papers have to slander the reputation of the demonstrators and conclude that the rally was "illegal"? An arrest constitutes mere "suspicion of a crime"; it doesn't mean that someone has acted illegally as these headlines suggested. These headlines were clearly designed to discredit the participants in the rally and to promote Reagan and Hayakawa's efforts to reopen the campus.

The mass arrestees argued that they would not have been arrested "but for" Reagan's providing Hayakawa with an illegal "state of emergency plan" that disregarded constitutional rights. The mass arrestees alleged that the mass arrest strategy was planned as a strike-breaking tactic and further alleged that Reagan, Dumke, Hayakawa and others had engaged in a conspiracy to have them illegally arrested without probable cause in violations of the First and Fourth Amendments. Defendant Reagan argued that the mass arrest was justified. "Nationwide," he said, "experience has shown that the prompt dealing with disturbance leads to peace, that hesitation leads to greater disorder." Reagan insisted that the campus struggle was about the "militants, anarchists and others now trying to control and run our campus." He asked: "...isn't it time to demand that when individuals have been arrested as a result of their participation in disturbance and disorder, the cheif campus officer—or such person designated by him—shall sign a criminal complaint against such persons and shall cooperate in the prosecution of those individuals and shall immediately suspend them from the campus?

The "state of emergency plan" defandants Reagan and Dumke gave to defendant Hayakawa was the same plan they used over a U.C. Berekely. Chancellor Heyns at Berkeley had been placed under similar pressure to quell campus unrest. During the Berkeley unrest, Reagan held a news conference and declared a state of "extreme emergency," resulting in turning over control fot the campus to the Sheriff's Department. Reagan said: "I just feel we have come to the end of the road in depending on local law enforcement by campuses. It isn't good enough anymore to wait until rocks are flying and beatings start and then come in and restore order."

Defendant Hayakawa summoned the police to a meeting at the college at 8:00 a.m. on the morning of January 23, 1969. At this meeting defendant Hayakawa's representative reiteresated Reagan's position that it didn't make any difference whether the students planning to assemble were peaceful or not because Reagan argued "stop the riots before they start." Plaintiffs alleged that they would not have been arrested but for the action of defendant Reagan and Hayakawa acting under his control and directions. All of those plaintiffs arrested were charged with violations of California Penal Code 408 (unlawful assembly), 409 (failure to disperse), and 415 (disturbing the peace).

As a result to this mass arrest, plaintiffs have been deprived of their rights under the First Amendment (free speech and peaceable assembly) and the Fourth Amendment (security of the person and freedom from arrest except upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation) to the United States Constitution.

And in doing the acts and things alleged, defendants Reagan, Hayakawa, and the police were conspirators engaged in a scheme and conspiracy designed and intended to deny and deprive plaintiffs of their rights guaranteed under the Constitution. Plaintiffs have been subjected to abuses of power becuase of the herein alleged acts, to the deprivation by the defendants, acting under color of state law, of rights, privileges and immunities.

EVIDENCE
CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT DECISION
Re: Brown (1973) 9 Cal. 3d 612

Thanks to the prodigious efforts of Attorney Carol Hughes, the State Supreme Court came down squarely on the side of the BSU. The state high court reversed the lower court's conviction of those persons (in the Simmons-Greene subclass) arrested on January 23, 1969 in re Brown 9 Cal 3d, 612, 108 C. Rptr467 (1973). The decision is the BSU's strongest evidence since it held that the demonstrators were peaceably assembled and protected by the First Amendment of rights of free speech and assembly. The state high court rejected Reagan's position that people could be arrested "before the riots start." Reagan's position disregards the "clear and present danger rule," a test used by the high court to measure the permissible bounds for placing restraints on the First Amendment. The test was formulated by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes in *Schenck v. United States,* 249, U.S. 47 (1919). "The question in every case is whether the words are used in circumstances and are of such a nature as to create a clear and present danger that they will bring about substantive evils that Congress has a right to prevent. It is a question of proximity and degree." Throughout the strike, students had beaten Hayakawa and Reagan and Dumke and the Trustees over the head with the Bill of Rights. President Smith was so shocked by their total disregard for civil liberties that he even told a group that based on his experiences as president of SFS he wasn't sure that the Bill of Rights was still alive. Reagan's intention behind the "state of emergency plan," which was used by Hayakawa to make the mass bust, cannot be grounded on "stopping a riot before it starts." Let's arrest a person for murder before he murders someone. Let's arrest a person for robbery before he robs someone. Such thinking cannot be reconciled with "presumption of innocence" standards of due process nor, according to the state high court, the clear and present danger tests for placing restraints on the First Amendment. The United States Supreme Court refused to rule on whether the demonstrators were exercising their rights of free speech and assembly and so the issue is final and is now being introduced into the Jackson v. Hayakawa case as evidence under the doctrine of collateral estoppel. Needless to say, this court decision didn't sit very well with "mighty mouth" Hayakawa. Today the editors are hoping he would hush up because he is a pain in the neck, but those of us in the academic community had an even lower opinion of him. Everyone has the right to have some faults, but Hayakawa abuses the privilege.

Chief Justice Rose Bird (center)

The state high court rejected Reagan and Hayakawa's position that the mass bust on January 23, 1969 was justified. The California Supreme Court in re Brown, et al 510 P ed. 1017 refused to give any recognition to the Reagan-Dumke state of emergency plan which Hayakawa used to order 1000 persons to disperse while attending a peaceful rally. The California Supreme Court in a 6-1 decision held that the 1000 persons attending the Rally had peaceably assembled and were protected by the 1st Amendment. The United States Supreme Court let stand the decision (cert. denied 416 US 950, 1974). "Although I was appointed to the bench by Reagan and have always been a strong Reagan supporter," said Justice Clark, "my conscious will not permit me to allow the students' rights to be abused in this manner."

RELIEF SOUGHT

Plaintiffs were seeking damages in the amount of $10,000 (Ten Thousand dollars each) for a grand total of $4,250,000 (Four million, two hundred fifty thousand dollars) under the civil rights act and based on compensatory and constitutional violations. In fact, in a similar suit the American Civil Liberties Union was swamped by calls for money from those who had been awarded $12 Million in damage for their arrest during the 1971 Mayday demonstrations against the Vietnam War. Warren Kaplan, who tried the case for the ACLU, said that the jury had found the mass arrests at the Capitol a "tragic blight on the administration of justice in this city and in this nation."

Equitable Relief: In addition to damages, plaintiff BSU was seeking to have the criminal records of those 425 arrestees expunged.

"I don't know where the Supreme Court got its facts, but there was the danger of violence that day, as there had been violent demonstrations on the days before," said Hayakawa. He seems to have forgotten that his semantic arguments were convincing to the public since he acknowledges that the media "told a one-sided story," and semantic arguments are conclusions offered without evidence. In the court of law, one cannot reach conclusions without evidence, and when placed in this forum both Reagan and Hayakawa run for cover. They're good with the cameras, lights, take-one—Reagan and Hayakawa—you're on! As long as there exists no competent forum to challenge them, they will continue to get away with irresponsible interpretations of the law. The 6-1 decision was a slap in Reagan and Hayakawa's face, and Hayakawa was not taking it laying down. "The rights of the nonmilitant...were completely ignored. In this they (the court) was just like the radical professors who defended the rights of demonstrators to assemble, even if their bullhorns and shouting made intellectual life impossible," said the media folk hero , S.I. Hayakawa. Hayakawa made the attack while speaking before the U.S. Conference of Mayors that was held here in San Francisco. Hayakawa, along with Bay Area writer Eric Hoffer and Watergate prosecutor, the late Leon Jaworski, took a hard line on criminals. The spokesman for the Conference said that liberals like Senator Edward Kennedy, John Tunney (D-Ca) and Walter Mondale (D-Minn) had been invited to speak to assure a balance of comment. Hayakawa used this forum to call for "law and order" and to attack the State Supreme Court: "I have wondered often if radical professors know what a university was for, and now I have to wonder the same thing about the Supreme Court of the State of California."

After reviewing the California Supreme Court decision and other facts set forth in the Blacklists Case with regard to the claims of the 425 mass arrestees, Federal Judge Peckham concluded that the allegation asserting that defendants violated plaintiffs' rights of free speech and assembly was "perfectly meritorious." However, although the BSU wanted the class to represent all 1,000 persons who attended the rally, Judge Peckham concluded that he would restrict class certification to the 425 or so persons actually arrested. This left the BSU with a multi-million dollar lawsuit on the mass arrest claim.

BLACKLISTEES'
George Murray and 612 Others

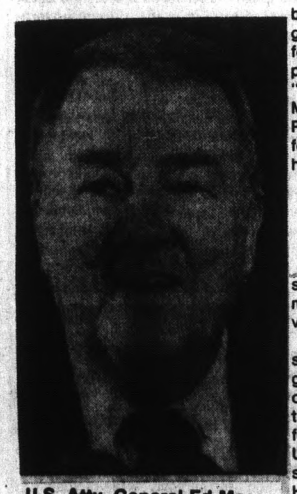
After the mass arrest the police report bearing the names of all persons arrested prior to and during the January 23, 1969 mass bust, was given to Hayakawa's administrators Don Scoble and Edwin Duerr. Defendants and others deliberately deprived the blacklistees of their lawful rights solely because they had engaged in a peaceful protest (70% of those named appeared on the blacklists stemming from the mass arrest).

The California Supreme Court held in a 6-1 decision that this 70% was protected by the First Amendment. Can defendants punish people for engaging in a peaceful protest? Plaintiffs alleged that defendants Reagan and Hayakawa unlawfully maintained "blacklists" i.e., preparing and circulating said lists to administrators, to prevent American citizens from gainful employment.

Remember, when President Smith complained that Reagan was disregarding Murray's rights and the editors yelled "get rid of Smith!" Now, Murray's name appeared on the blacklists with approximately 612 others. Smith had argued that the Constitution is our country's fundamental law. It contains the basic principles of our govenmental system and set forth the basic fair procedure by which Reagan must operate. Smith was booed by the press! Hayakawa cheered! Now, were dealing with an entire class violation of basic civil and human rights but the press has told plaintiff Jackson to "hush up!" Yet, based on Smith's experience to defend academic freedom from the vicious attacks of Reagan, Dumke and the editors, Dr. Smith said that he didn't know whether or not the Bill of Rights was still alive.

MEESE INTERFERED WITH COURT

Already we had discussed in our Sept. 16, 1983 and Oct. 4, 1984 articles how Reagan and Dumke intercepted plaintiffs motion for a preliminary injunction to have the blacklists retracted until the suit was completely resolved. Meese's pitch to the judge was that the court would have to keep the blacklists suit contained because Reagan and Hayakawa didn't have a valid defense to justify blacklistings. The polls showed in 1972 that Hayakawa had a good shot at the U.S. Senate seat while Reagan was in reserve for the presidency. Meese explained how the issuance of the preliminary injunction to protect the blacklistees rights would do "irreprable harm" to Reagan and Hayakawa's patriotic images. Meese explained to the judge that he would open up a Pandora's box out of which many future troubles would come for defendants presidential hopeful Reagan and senatorial hopeful S.I. Hayakawa.



U.S. Atty. General Ed Meese

SPECIAL PROSECUTOR NEEDED TO INVESTIGATE HIM!

Meese recognized that our political system is also a moral system. Politically, we mean that the power of government must ultimately rest with the poeple. Moral: promote certian values.

The foundation for understanding morality in politics is not sufficient just to know the basic precept of constitutional government, but we must get acquainted with the cast of characters parading before the public as moral men. Indeed, this blacklist set forth a moral issue which causes Reagan to run for cover. This man said that he wanted to be President of the United States, but the BSU maintained that he lacked the moral standards for the country. Low moral standards in Reagan and Hayakawa's action upon issuing the blacklists was a symptom of the low standards of the government generally. When the state imposed the Bill of Rights, they built the great human rights into the law of the land. Blacklisting teachers and students for the expression of opinions contrary to defendants Reagan and Hayakawa seems to them to be perfectly logical.

EXHIBITS 1 & 2
ACKNOWLEDGED BLACKLISTS BY STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Attached hereto and incorporated by reference are Exhibits 1 and 2. Exhibit 1 includes a copy of those blacklists acknowledged by defendants S.I. Hayakawa in his interrogatories and deposition which are a matter of public record. Exhibit 2 is further evidence that said blacklists was in fact used—particularly against leaders of the Black Students Union. Please, examine the list. Do you know anyone whose name appears on it? Hayakawa issed these lists in the name of the people of the State of California. The blacklists constitute evidence of the commission of a felony by defendant Reagan and Hayakawa under 18 U.S.C. 241 (2) which makes it a crime to engage in gross violation of American citizens civil rights, but with Ed Meese as the U.S. Attorney a felony investigation probably will never take place. Meese is in no position to investigate himself—that's why we need a special prosecutor!

The Blacklists violated the 1st Amendment because many (70%) students and teachers names appeared on for participating in the January 23, 1969, rally which was declared constitutional by the state high court. Probably no free speech controversies stimulates the flow of the public adrenalin as the President of the United States engaged in immoral acts. When Reagan told Hayakawa to "isolate the dissidents" and then delegated authority via the state of emergency plan, such "uncontrolled discretion" was a device used for suppression of freedom of speech. We cannot allow Reagan, Hayakawa or anyone else to outrageously misuse their power to stifle the expression of desired opinion under the meretorious cloak of putting down inssurection. Judicial remedies are available for such abuse of authority. Have we forgotten that the basic elements of academic freedom that Smith and Summerskill fought for?

The academic freedom that under that banner many types of ideals, opinions and beliefs could develop unmolested and unobstructed. Didn't Smith and Summerskill attempt to keep Reagan at a distance for fear that Reagan's "barbarous intervention" would lead to these gross constitutional violations? Dr. Smith had insisted that the very purpose of the Bill of Rights was to withdraw certian subjects from the vicissitudes of political controversy, to place them beyond the reach of misguided politicians and a well manipulated public.

HUMAN RIGHTS

The dirtiest! The lowest! The vilest and most despicable thing a college president could do was to issue blacklists against members of the academic community. The classic expression of our Constitution is that everyone has a value and that individuals have basic rights. Thomas Jefferson, in the Declaration of Independence, called these rights "inalienable". Beyond these rights lies a revolutionary struggle in Americans' belief in natural rights which explains the presence of the bill of rights in our Constitution. Reagan has a hard time grasping these "inalienable and natural rights" concepts. The leaders of the French revolution called these basic rights "the rights of man". The United Nations adopted a long category of the basic rights of man, which includes the right to employment. The Blacklists states persons arrested are ineligible for employment. Reagan wanted the campus opened at "point of bayonet," and Hayakawa compled "by any means necessary".

Implicit in Messers Reagan and Hayakawa's action was the proposition that patriotic and "law and order" grounds justify strict control of the blacklistings methods to curtail discussion and prevent the dissemination of information to the public as a basis for political action. Perhaps Reagan and Hayakawa ought to have aquainted themselves with John Milton's AREOPAGITICA, published in 1644, where Milton presented majestic arguments for intellectual freedom in libertarian thought. Milton provides us with the concept of "the open marketplace of ideas". In America we have both a political and moral system. Morally, this blacklist does not promote democratic values: individualism; where our government should aid a citizen to achieve his highest potential: liberty; which enables each citizen to have the greatest amount of freedom commensurate with domestic tranquility: equality; citizens must have equal rights and equal opportunities in employment. Reagan says he values democracy, becuase these values reflect the deep affection concerned with human rights. Yet, Reagan's actions clearly show that these values are meaningless. You can be a patriot and at the time be a traitor, Mr. Reagan. We are tired of dealing with two Ronnies. BSU asserts that Mr. Reagan's behind-the-scenes role in instructing S.I. Hayakawa to use blacklists against American citizens violates the basic precepts of a free American society which is based upon the highest ideals of Jewish-Christian-Greek thought. A moral code is essential to a stable government. This is a truth that is old as civilization. Without public officials with a high degree of integrity, governments lose respect. Whether you are Governor of California or President of the United States, Mr. Reagan, the public expects you to follow high standards of personal conduct. Your conduct and actions manifested in Jackson v. Hayakawa clearly shows that you have repudiated the democratic moral code. To the extent that your actions repudiate our moral code; we cannot rely upon you for moral direction as a basis for national stability.

As Chairman of the Screen Actors Guild, it was learned, that Reagan was responsible for compiling information and blacklists against his colleagues who disagree with his political philisophy. In fact a recent article in the August 26, 1985 ed. of the *Oakland Tribune* titled "Reagan was FBI informer in acting days, paper says." The *San Jose Mercury News* had reported that FBI records showed President Reagan served as a confidental informant while Chairman of the Screen Actors Guild.

Albert R. Brashear, deputy White House press secretary, commented that this revelation contained no information that had not previously been public knowledge. So, once again we have to deal with Reagan blacklisting American citizens, When Richard Nixon used "enemy lists" to quell dissent, the editors said "ditch him!" Reagan has been in the Court for over a decade fighting charges of blacklisting and having his "friends on the bench" to contain the case, but the news media refuses to call Mr. Reagan on the carpet. Why? As the public attempts to understand this case, they are hit in the face with cream pies by our editors. Why?

The press should not have anything against this sensational story, as long as it can be verified. Corruption and misdeeds in high places should be reported and exposed. There is a legitimate cover up story here which the media is "stonewalling!" This strikes us as downright shoddy and irresponsible journalism. The information I am presenting to you is all a matter of public record.

MASS BLACKLISTING CLAIM
6 Million Dollars in Damages

Plaintiffs Greene, Simmons and Peter Pursley bring this claim as individuals and a class action arising out of defendant Reagan's instruction to defendant Hayakawa to "isolate the dissidents" who were active supporters of the student faculty strike at the time defendant Hayakawa and others maintained "blacklists," i.e., preparing and circulating said lists to administrators, professors, college employees, student government officials, and other persons in the academic community responsible for hiring employees. Said blacklists were circulated to deny benefits, rights, and privileges to the plaintiffs. The defendants, in issuing and enforcing said blacklists, have conspired and are conspiring with each other to deny plaintiffs their right of equal protection and due process, privileges, opportunity, and the means to enroll and matriculate at SFS and to become and remain a part therof.

CHARACTERS AT HEARING

Judge Robert Peckham

Attorney Carey Scott, representing the BSU from the San Francisco Neighborhood Legal Aid Foundation

Attorney Robert Leberman, appearing on behalf of defendants Reagan, Hayakawa Trustees and others from the State Attorney General's office.

The bespectacled Judge Peckham, sitting stiffly in his chair facing the two attorneys. After reviewing the file, he asked the BSU's lawyers what were the constitutional issues surrounding the claim of those individuals whose names appeared on the lists.

Attorney Scott:
Your honor, the blacklists presents three constitutional issues as our law firm has evaluated the claim. They are freedom of association, due process and equal protection rights under the First, Fifth and Fourteenth amendments.

Your honor the blacklists issue is one of moral turpitude where defendants are guilty of depravity and baseness, a situation that would have never occurred had defendants shown just a little respect for the Bill of Rights. Defendant Hayakawa and defendants Reagan have been given unlimited media coverage which enabled them to make their unsubstantiated accusation against plaintiffs; they have engendered public outrage over real or imagined threats to the academy. What we have here is a clear case of McCarthyism. Blacklists have always been an ultraconservative tactic to fight social reform.

Attorney Leberman:
Your honor, the blacklists are an unfortunate practice, but I just don't see the need for all this mudslinging. This matter is going to be fought out at trial, so I suggest to counsel that he save his opening statement—until then. And in the meantime stick to the constitutional issues set forth in the case.

Attorney Scott:
Your honor, I am well within the scope of the Constitution since McCarthyism fosters suspicion among members of the academy, distrust of public officials, and the idea of "guilt by association," which is a First Amendment issue.

Judge Peckham:
Well, before you go any further, is it safe to assume that defendants have admitted the authenticity of the lists?

Attorney Scott:
Your honor, defendant Hayakawa admitted to the authenticity of the documents in his deposition and in the answer to his interrogatories. He acknowledges that the blacklists included the names of both student and faculty members.

Attorney Leberman:
Your honor, defendants do not deny the existence of the blacklists.

Judge Peckham:
[Examining the blacklists and taking notice that said lists stated persons arrested were ineligible for employment...]

Counsel, am I to assume that the due process issue is reflected in the wording of the lists?

Attorney Scott:
That's affirmative, your honor; the blacklists states persons arrested are ineligible for employment. We are taught in 5th grade civics classes that a person is presumed innocent until proven guilty. Due process of law requires that every American be given the "presumption of innocence" before punitive measures can be taken against him which will deprive him of his liberty and property rights. This is "meat and potato" due process.

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[Due process is equated with the notion of "fair play" is is found in the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and in the Constitution of the state. "Those fundamental notions of fairness and justice in the determination of guilt or innocence which lie embedded in the feelings of the American people...." See 332 U.S. 596, 607 (1948).]

"Your honor," Attorney Scott contines, "the purpose of the due process clause is to prevent such arbitrary abuses of power. The promulgating of blacklists was un-American, it was arbitrary and unreasonable.

Judge Peckham:
Were there hearings before the lists were issued?

Attorney Scott:
Hearings, your honor; S.I. Hayakawa doesn't know what that word means. The campus was governed by "fiat accompli!" It was authoritarian rule and there was no right to confront or to cross-examine those issuing the lists.

Attorney Leberman:
Your honor, the defendants felt they had the authority based on the state of emergency plan that was in effect at the time.

Judge Peckham:
Yes, counsel, but any "state of emergency plan" must come within the constraints of the due process and equal protection principles. What good would our constitution be if every time a college or university president wanted to quell a disturbance he could simply suspend the Bill of Rights by implementing state of emergency plans? This argument was implicitly rejected by the state high court in *Brown* and will also be rejected by this court. This court cannot condone such an arbitrary exercise of power and in my opinion, the plaintiffs have made a strong case against defendants.

Judge Peckham went on to explain that the due process and equal protection clauses appeared to be prominent in the constitutional disputes of plaintiffs and that federal intervention was necessary as a safeguard against state officials encroachment on the rights of plaintiffs. Judge Peckham explained that due process guarantees plaintiffs that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process and that defendants' actions did exactly that—deprived plaintiffs of liberty and property rights, i.e., salaries, without due process. As presently interpreted, due process prohibits state officials from arbitrary or capricious conduct against plaintiff.

Judge Peckham:
Let's hear your arguments pertaining to equal protection, counsel.

Attorney Scott:
[The equal protection clause of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments was invoked to prohibit unreasonable state regulation in economic and social matters, e.g. the BSU argues that the Reagan-Dumke "state of emergency plan" which Hayakawa is using to justify his arbitrary action is unreasonable and that equal protection clause may be invoked to protect individual rights in such array as discrmination and arbitrary classification of U.S. citizens.]

Your honor, the issuing of the blacklists by defendants clearly conflicts with equal protection rights. And the equal protection clause requires that close scrutiny be given to any state regulation or legislative classification affecting fundamental rights.

Attorney Leberman:
Your honor, the Fourteenth Amendment provides that no state shall "deny to any persons within its jurisdiction the equal protections of laws." A distinction can be made on reasonable grounds. We believe that the classification was reasonable under the "state of emergency plan" in effect at the time.

Judge Peckham:
Yes counsel but any classification must be reasonable, not arbitrary, and must rest upon some ground of difference having a fair and substantial relationship to the objection of the directive, regulation, litigation, so that all persons similarly circumstanced will be treated similarly. There can be no question that the issuing of lists constitues an "arbitrary classification" of these plaintiffs, and, as we discussed, the promulgating of the lists was arrived at in an "arbitrary manner," i.e., no hearing.

Attorney Scott:
[interrupting] And furter, Your Honor, when the state singles out one narrow class of individuals for special treatment—denial of employment in this instance—the purposes behind such discrimination must be carefully considered lest they be obnoxious to the Constitution. The creation of the blacklists, Your Honor, is not only arbitrary and irrational, but it bears no relation to any legitimate state purpose.

Judge Peckham:
Where fundamental rights are involved, as they are in this case, the court must give close scrutiny to any alleged violation of equal protection. Even a classification not arbitrarily created and designed to further a legitimate state purpose, will be unconstitutional if it invidiously discriminates agaist a particular class. The lists are a constitutional defection in that they invidiously discriminate against thsi particular class of studénts and faculty members.

Attorney Scott:
Your Honor, plaintiffs have made a prima faci case of equal protection violations. The situation with respect to the blacklists has resulted in the creating of a class which is treated differently from other members of the academic community with respect to hiring and firing practices, the blacklists were "arbitrary classification" of U.S. citizens, since the lists were drawn up for personal political reasons as distinguished from any legitimate government purpose, and the plain object of the law has been defeated.

Blacklistees Relief

Judge Peckham:
What relief are you seeking for this class, counsel?

Attorney Scott:
We are seeking compensatory and punitive damages and order retracting the blacklists and reinstatement of those persons injured by the blacklists with full rights and benefits, including back wages.

Judge Peckham:
Well, let's move on to the next claim.

308 MASS DISCIPLINEES
3 Million Dollars in Damages

In order to understand the claims of subclass consisting of the 308 persons required to undergo the college disciplinary procedures and the application of the doctrine of "stare decisis," we must first understand an earlier case: *Wong vs. S.I. Hayakawa* 464 F. 2d 1282 (9th Cir. 1972). After the mass arrest on January 23, 1969 the police forwarded the police report to the college administrators, Duerr and Scobel. The names were extracted from the police report to form the blacklists. In addition, lists were compiled on faculty members—the AFT—by examining their pay records, i.e. to see which professors had allotments taken out of their checks and made payable to AFT. After the blacklists were circulated throughout the campus, those students whose names appeared on the police report were further informed that they would undergo additional disciplinary action in the form of expulsions, suspension, probation, etc. for attending a rally which was restricted by the "state of emergency plan."

Hearing panels were set up with Hayakawa having the final authority as to the 308 students compelled to undergo the college disciplinary process for attending what Hayakawa perceived as an "illegal rally." Remember, at this point the state high court's decision had not been rendered declaring the rally legal. The Academic Senate told Hayakawa that he had arrested everyone and that was enought punishment, but S.I. Hayakawa insisted that he was going to clean up the campus through mass suspension if necessary. The Academic Senate informed Hayakawa that the disciplinary procedures stood in violation of due process and on January 28, 1969 passed a resolution urging all faculty not to participate in the administration's student disciplinary procedures as such participation would result in a violation of those students' rights of due process. But, as with most Academic Senate resolutions, Hayakawa made it clear to the Senate just where they could shove that resolution.

One of the arguments made by the Academic Senate was that the students' rights were violated and that the degree of proof required for decisions against the students was vague, confusing, inadequate and indefinite. Hayakawa was using a generally worded police report as the basis for initiating the disciplinary action against the students. The police report merely established that said student had attended the rally, but mere attendance at said rally was insufficient in itself for the college to take disciplinary measures against the students. Attending a rally was perceived as attending an unlawful assembly. When the students went before the disciplinary panels they would be read a police report on which their names appeared; the students could "examine the police report" and question this hearsay evidence offered against them, but there was no right to confrontation or for cross-examination since the officers who made the report were not present to be questioned. Morever, the right to ask questions of witnesses was specifically given only to members of the hearing panel. Students Mason Wong and Patricia Woolman complained that the college disciplinary action violated their rights of due process since there existed no "substantial evidence" against them to justify their disciplinary action.

"Those disciplinary procedures are a farce," said Woolman's attorney, Ron Mullen of the Mission Branch of the San Francisco Neighborhood Legal Aid Foundation. "S.I. Hayakawa just doesn't appear to care at all about the presumption of innocence standard of due process." Attorney Mullen pointed out to Hayakawa that a "generally worded police report" does not constitute substantial evidence for the purposes of disciplinary action. A person is presumed innocent until proven guilty, and Hayakawa's using of the generally worded police report does not constitute substantial evidence for the purposes of satisfying the due process clause. "The state was trying to railroad people through disciplinary actions by saying 'Your name is on the police report; therefore you created a disturbance of the peace and we are going to punish you for it'".

Judge Alfonso Zirpoli
"Hayakawa totally disregarded due process"

On April 3, 1969, U.S. District Judge Alfonso Zirpoli ruled that students Wong and Woolman's rights of due process had indeed been violated by defendant. Judge Zirpoli ruled that a generally worded police report cannot be the basis for initiating disciplinary procedures "because there was no substantial evidence to justify disciplinary action."

"The Tac Squad herded us like cattle near the speakers' platform and had us get into paddy wagons," said Woolman. Woolman spent almost two days in jail and was also undergoing the criminal process as were the other students caught up in the mass bust. Wollman described herself as "in a state of shock" when she saw the 300 police officers advancing towards her.

"Just because a student attended a rally and was arrested," Judge Zirpoli said, "didn't warrant the disciplinary measures taken against him." Defendants appealed the decision to the 9th Cir., which upheld the Zirpoli ruling, and the U.S. Supreme Court let stand the 9th Cir. ruling.

Plaintiff BSU filed the Blacklists Case in March 1972 and incorporated the *Wong* decision under the doctrine of "stare decisis", since the discovery showed that the primary source of evidence used against all 308 students who underwent the college disciplinary procedures consisted of nothing more than a generally worded police report.

PAID ADVERTISEMENT

EVIDENCE OF DUE PROCESS VIOLATION
Wong vs. Hayakawa, 464 F. 2d. 1283

Since the 9th Cir. affirmed the *Wong* decision, the case is binding on all judges who come within the 9th Cir. jurisdiction, viz. California, Nevada, Alaska, Hawaii, etc. Since Federal Judge Peckham, a San Francisco judge, comes under 9th Cir. jurisdiction, his decision must be consistent with their interpretation of due process. This is called the doctrine of stare decisis, or the doctrine of precedent. We say that under the compulsion of *Wong vs. Hayakawa*, supra that this case, *Wong*, supra, is now the "law of 9th Cir. jurisdiction." The 9th Cir. would be very angry with Judge Peckham if he ruled any other way on the disciplinary claim than the way Judge Zirpoli ruled since the facts in the *Wong* case, i.e., the usage of a generally worded police report is one of the same facts in the Blacklists Case with respect to the 308 students who underwent disciplinary procedures. Stare decisis is a legal term meaning "let the decision stand." It is an important element of our common law system whereby a decision applies in similar cases and is binding upon lower courts, i.e., the 9th Cir. precedent in *Wong* is bindng upon the lower court, i.e., Judge Peckham, who is a trial judge, which is low man on the judicial totem pole.

Judge Peckham realized that the *Wong*, supra case is bearing upon the legal decision he must render in *Jackson*, supra, and in this case both the attorney general and plaintiffs' attorney agree that the *Wong* decision is binding upon the Peckham court.

Judge Peckham:
Well, counsel, after reviewing this disciplinary complaint, I am convinced that Judge Zirpoli has done my work for me. The predominant question of law in this claim is due process. Is that correct, counsel?

Attorney Leberman:
That's affirmative, your honor.

Judge Peckham:
What other evidence was used, if any, with respect to the disciplining of these 308 or so students besides the generally worded police report?

Attorney Leberman:
Your honor, this court had granted plaintiffs an order to inspect those disciplinary files. Both counsel for plaintiffs and the attorney general's office agree that the college used nothing but the police report as the primary source of evidence with respect to disciplinary claim. We have no quarrel with this court's evoking of the "stare decisis doctrine" to resolve this claim, but we do insist that those disciplinary procedures were not conducted in bad faith and plaintiffs are not entitled to damages unless bad faith can be shown.

Attorney Scott:
Your honor, this motion is not designed to probe into the merits of liabilities. Due process has been violated under the compulsion of the *Wong*, supra, decision since the facts in *Wong* are the same facts in *Jackson*, i.e., the 308 students, like Wong and Woolman, were disciplined where the primary source of evidence was the generally worded police report. As for the bad faith aspect of the claim, we will fight that out before the jury.

Judge Peckham:
Well, counsel, these students' rights of due process have in fact been violated under the doctrine of "stare decisis," and I would not wish to render a decision that would be incompatible with the *Wong* precedent. The issue of liabilities and damages will have to be presented to the jury.

Let's move on.

All this legal mumbo-jumbo means this: In the *Wong* case, Judge Zirpoli held that the students' due process rights were violated. A second suit was filed by plaintiff BSU about the same disciplinary procedures that were the subject of the *Wong* case, except instead of going before Judge Zirpoli the matter is before Judge Peckham. The first question that Judge Peckham wants to know is how binding is the Zirpoli decision upon his court. He reads the decisions and notices that Judge Zirpoli was affirmed by the 9th Cir., thus the *Wong* decision became the "law of the 9th Cir. jurisdiction." Judge Peckham does not wish to offend the 9th Cir. by disobeying its precedents since the facts in the *Jackson* case are the same facts in the *Wong* case, so he makes it clear that he will not render a decision incompatible with his bosses, i.e., the 9th Cir. prior decision. He must "stand by their ruling" in *Wong*, supra, which held that the students' rights of due process were violated. Therefore, if the students' rights were violated in *Wong*, supra, then it is automatic that said rights were also violated in the *Jackson* case. The "due process" issue has been won by the BSU; due process was violated. The only remaining questions are liabilities and damages, which were not addressed in the *Wong* decision.

EVIDENCE OF FIRST AMENDMENT VIOLATION
In Re: Brown Decision

Judge Peckham: What is the 1st Amendment issue, Counselor?

Attorney Scott:
Our 1st Amendment issue is based on the state high court ruling in re Brown. The Hayakawa hearing panel found that plaintiffs were present at an "unlawful assembly" on January 23, 1969 and that such assembly was contrary to the Reagan-Dumke state of emergency plan regulation, and that such presence at the assembly was "disorderly conduct" within the meaning of 41391 of Title V. of the Calif. Administrative Code.

Judge Peckham:
How many of the 308 disciplinees were disciplined based on their attendance at the January 23 rally?

Attorney Scott:
Approximately 93%, your honor. With over 100 suspensions and 1 expulsion.

Judge Peckham:
Well, it seems to me that the application of 41301 was vague and overboard and infringed upon plaintifs rights to free speech, assembly and association guaranteed them by the 1st, 5th and 14th Amendments. The state of emergency plan prohibiting speech and assembly on the main campus was not recognized by the state high court who held that the 1000 demonstrators (including the 285 students disciplined for attending that particular rally), were protected by the 1st Amendment. Since the high court held that the rally was protected by the 1st Amendments, under the doctrine of Collateral Estoppel, plaintiff Jackson must be given this issue. The exercise of First Amendment rights cannot form the basis for disciplinary action.

308 DISCIPLINEES RELIEF

1. Compensatory and punitive damages in the amount of $10,000 per student for a total of approximately $3 million.

2. Reinstatement with back pay and financial aid losses of all those students who suffer financial losses as a result of the disciplinary process.

3. Expunge the disciplinary records so that the students will be able to assert that they have never been legally disciplined by the university.

HAYAKAWA PRAISED BY REAGAN — "RIGHT MAN FOR JOB"

The Governor said "we found the right man" in Dr. Hayakawa, who was acting president when the MASS ARREST, MASS BLACKLISTING AND MASS DISCIPLINING took place. "I have always advocated a policy of firmness, . . . we are going to keep getting pushed until the dissidents get a confrontation, and unless we get firm we have a confrontation." Reagan was now considering making Hayakawa permanent president of the college. He said whoever I selected "should have the same courage he has." Hayakawa was Reagan's puppet; he did exactly what he was told to do. Reagan liked that. Claim 4 and 5 arose after the strike was over (1970-72). Hayakawa did become permanent president, and after the strike his Administration decided to take punitive measures against the Black Student Union for initiating the strike. The Administration attempted to coerce the student government from appropriating salaried positions for the Black Student Union organization.

SIX BLACK ADMINISTRATORS RESIGNED

Reagan was yelling up and down the state: Hayakawa is winning! Hayakawa was now declared a great American folk hero but all was not quiet on the campus. Six black administrators resigned their positions, accusing the Hayakawa Administration of racism and attempting to curtail non-whites from participating in student activities and enrolling. Those who had resigned were: Ed Reaves, then dean of students; Elmer Cooper, then dean of student activities; Dr. Joseph White, then dean of undergraduate studies; and Reginald Major, then director of the Educational Opportunities Program. In a released statement, they charged Hayakawas with carrying out racist policies. They said they were merely "niggers in residence and had been stripped of any decision-making tasks. "We are expected to go along with every administrative decision," they wrote, "even if that decision adversely affects the educational lives of non-white students." They continued, "we refuse to condone racism in education by participating in this administration." Hayakawa called the mass resignation "a shabby grand stand play."

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES IMPOSE RACISM ON ASSOCIATED STUDENTS (1970-72)

The Associated Students (or AS) is a nonprofit organization which has a purpose of providing student government at SFSU to engage in educational and charitable programs and activities for the benefit of its members. Hayakawa had maintained that the success of the student-faculty strike was due to the fact that the student government funds were used to support the BSU.

He insisted that the strike was sustained financially until the Attorney General placed the funds in receivership in 1969. Now that the strike was over, the mandatory fee could no longer be used to fund minority student organizations in salaried positions. The actual funding process of the AS is controlled by a yearly budget determined in the general student election held annually. If the radicals win the election, they earmark the funds and vice versa. The student legislature votes on a multitude of application of funds for program; giving money, if any, they think a particular program merits. The budget is then submitted to the student government. Plaintiffs maintain that defendants unlawful conduct which brought about claims 4 and 5 stemmed from the following specific acts.

40 STUDENTS' ELECTION DISPUTE CLAIM $400,000

The Blacklist Case suit was filed on behalf of the 40 students who alleged that their rights of due process of law had been violated by reason of S.I. Hayakawa's providing personal funds to incumbent student body officials and prospective candidates from whom he sought and received "special favors" in return. In the Spring of 1970, plaintiffs Jackson, Issac Reams, Steven Bell and 37 other students called upon Hayakawa to serve as a "hearing officer" to arbitrate a conflict between various student factions over the student body election dispute. Hayakawa did arbitrate said dispute and ruled against the aggrieved students who had alleged election impropriety charges against Harry Lehman, AS President in 1969-70, and the Election Committee. After Hayakawa made his ruling in favor of the Lehman faction, BSU discovered that Hayakawa had given Lehman and other prospective candidates personal funds, while placing BSU's members names on his blacklist. BSU therefore alleged that the impartiality standard of due process was absent from the Administrative Hearing. Plaintiffs alleged that Hayakawa interfered in the electoral process by providing personal monies to incumbent student officers and other prospective candidates. And that Hayakawa by his action was "biased" in the matter of the student elections and was therefore incapable of reaching a fair and equitable decision on the merits of the administrative hearing as required by the "impartiality" standard of due process. As a result of the actions of defendant Hayakawa, plaintiffs were deprived of their rights to a fair hearing in violation of due process.

Judge Peckham
(Looking a the Attorney General) Well, what about this counsel? It seems to me that this argument has merit. Plaintiffs have raised a substantial question as to whether their rights under the 5th and 14th Amendments have been violated.

Atty. Leberman
Well, your honor the reason behind defendant Hayakawa's action was not to suppress dissent. Plaintiffs are angry because they lost the election.

Atty. Scott
Your honor, we can always rest assured that the A.G. will present a garbled version of the election events. The plaintiffs were angry because Hayakawa was not neutral, fair-minded; in fact, plaintiffs are seeking damages to assure procedural fairness and safeguards for all candidates running for office.

Judge Peckham
So, the issue is "fairness" in the hearing process. And plaintiffs are asking this courts intervention. In Bullmoose Party v. S.I. Hayakawa No. C-70-853 RFP I already established that these students were entitled to a hearing as both property rights and liberty rights were at stake. When the Constitution requires a hearing it requires a fair one, held before a tribunal which at least meets currently prevailing standards of impartiality. Plaintiffs have produced substantial evidence supporting their claims. (Looking at Atty. Scott) Counsel, didn't you say that in the Request for Admission Hayakawa admitted that these financial transactions took place.

Atty. Scott
Your honor, we have not submitted "Request for Admission" as of this date, but Dr. Hayakawa admits both in his deposition and the answer to the interrogatories that such transaction did in fact take place. He admits to having given students out of pocket funds but he refuses to discuss the "special favors" he received for said funds and he further refused to divulge the names of all those students he had given funds. He will probably evoke the 5th Amendment before revealing those names.

Remedy: $10,000 in compensatory and punitive damages for each student for civil rights violations. (Total: $400,000.)

MANIPULATION AND MISAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS FOR RACIAL DISCRIMINATION PURPOSES

The student government (Twichell Administration, 1970-71) refused to go along with Administration policy prohibiting employment positions for minority student organizations, including BSU. The BSU brought this claim on behalf of its membership. After the strike was over, Hayakawa refused to allow bygones to be bygones, and continued to play with the campus unrest problem. He wanted the issues kept alive because he was going to run for the U.S. Senate. So, in 1970-71, he instructed his administrators to enact punitive measures against the BSU for leading the student-faculty strike. In other words, by fighting students in the seventies for what took place in the sixties, Hayakawa, by his action, was keeping the student strike alive. He welcomed confrontation with students because it always meant "good press" for him. The BSU alleged that, over Hayakawa's vehement objection, the Associated Student budget of 1970-71 did in fact include employment positions for minority students, viz., the BSU. The BSU alleged that defendants had violated their rights secured under the due process and equal protection clauses. Plaintiffs alleged that: (1) Defendant Hayakawa and others violated the California Education Code 23803, by unlawfully and maliciously earmarking and using the budget recommended by outgoing Associated Students President Harry Lehman (1969-70) instead of waiting for the approval of the incoming student legislature as required by law; and (2) Defendants misappropriated student fees in order to divert the official allocation of monies from the black students and other minorities employed in and by the Associated Students budget of 1970-71. Said discriminatory conduct came in direct contravention of plaintiffs' rights of due process and equal protection as shown in Tables 1, 2 and 3.

Table 1 below shows the differential treatment of black and white students employed by the Board of Directors of the Associated Students program for the Fall semester of 1970. Black Students Union members Bell, Daniels, Frazier, Phillips and Reams were active in the BSU during and after the strike. This table supports the BSU allegation that the respondents applied double standards and that from the period of September, 1970 through December, 1970 the respondents refused to compensate the black employees for the work they performed that was similar to the work performed by white students. The table shows that of the $197,959.00 mandatory fees made availebl to the student body government, approximately $17,884.00 was allocated for those students employed in programs categorized as "Associated Student Programs," which were the programs developed to provide services to the gerneral student body. Of this $17,884.00, the balance sheet ending December, 1970, which was a part of interrogatory IV C thru C6 pp 13-14 submitted by respondent DELAND, shows that of the $11,160. spent for white student employment at the end of the semester, approximately $3,623.40 had been spent on the employment of white students while comparatively disparate treatment was given to black students, as the same balance sheets show that of the $6,724.00 allocated for the employment of black students, approximately $-0- was expended by the end of the semester.

TABLE I

Associated Students Programs

Employment Title	Race	Student Government Allotments	Balance Sheet Expenditures Dec. 1970
1. Communication Dir.	White	$1,612.00	$644.40
2. Performing Arts Dir.	White	$1,612.00	$796.80
3. Child Care Dir.	White	$1,612.00	$675.60
4. Students Servicé Dir.	White	$1,612.00	$614.40
5. Foreign Students Dir.	White	$1,900.00	$595.20
6. Draft Counselor	White	$1,200.00	$297.00
7. Draft Counselor	Black	$1,200.00	-0-
7 & 8. Legal Fundraisers (2)	Black	$2,616.00	-0-
10. Legal Referral	Black	$1,600.00	-0-
11. Proposal Writers	Black	$1,808.00	-0-
Total White Employment	6	$11,160	$3,623.40
Total Black Employment	5	6,724	-0-
Total Employment	11	$17,884.00	$3,623.40

Source: Evidence obtained from answer to respondent Delands interrogatories II No.2 A p.6, Q p.11. Interrogatory IV No.1 A thru C6 pp 13-14. Interrogatory No. IV No.2 A thru B(1) p. 15. and answer to respondent Harkness's interrogatories III C thru D(1) p.6, Interrogatory V A thru D pp 9-10, Interrogatory VI A thru R p. 10-14. Plus, the affidavits of Black Students Union members Phillips, Frazier, Daniels, Bell, Reams submitted with the original complaint.

Table 2 below: The California Administrative Code, Article 4, entitled "Student Body Organizations," provides for payment of employment for services in connection with the general administration of student fee programs pursuant to applicable salary schedules. This table proves the number of student officers who were employed by the student government. It includes a total of seven, two of whom were black and were not compensated for the work that they performed for the period of September 1970 — December 1970 as the white students were. Once again we see the disparate treatment given to black students during this period; such differential treatment between black and white students in employment became the basis for the BSU allegation of racial discrimination.

TABLE 2

Employment of Associated Student Officers

Employment Title	Race	Student Government Allotments	Balance sheet Expenditures Dec. 1970
1. Communications Dir.	White	$1,612.00	$644.40
2. Performing Arts Dir.	White	$1,612.00	$796.80
3. Child Care Dir.	White	$1.612.00	$675.60
4. Foreign Student Dir.	White	$1,900.00	$595.20
5. Student Activities Dir.	White	$1,612.00	$614.00
6. Tutorial Coordinator	Black	981.00	-0-
7. Tutorial Clerk Typists	Black	$ 981.00	-0-
Employed Student Officers:			
Total white employment	5	$8,348.00	$3,326.00
Total black employment	2	$1,962.00	-0-
Total Employment of Officers	7	$10,310.00	$3,326.00

Source: The same sources of data compiled from Table 1, in addition to the affidavits of Black Students' Union members Donald Craig and Scottie Dawson attached to the original complaint.

Table 3: At the commencement of the Fall semester, 1970, the first persons employed are the Associated Students staff who do the administrative work for the student body organizations. This table shows the disparate treatment of black student Charles Jackson, who was employed by the student government. The administration would not allow this Black Student Union leader to receive his salary as did the white students similarly situated.

TABLE 3

Associated Student Staff Employees

Employment Title	Race	Student Allotment	Expenditure Bal. Sheet Dec.70
1. Administrative Assistant	White	$2,280.50	$1,892.30
2. Secretary	White	$5,349.25	$1,566.61
3. Coordinator of Student Programs	Black	$2,847.60	-0-

Source: The information and data compiled in Table 1, in addition the affidavit of appellant Charles Jackson of the original complaint

continued on next page

cont. from previous page

REMEDY: For an order from court enjoining the college administrators from aserting influence over student body officials as to where student funds should or should not be allocated, as long as said allocation falls within the Trustees' guidelines for expenditure of student funds.

For reinstatement with full rights and benefits of all those black students who were denied employment as a result of defendants diverting the allocation made to them by the student body organization.

For compensatory and punitive damages at an amount to be determined later.

REPUBLICAN JUDGE SCHWARZERS' SUMMARY JUDGEMENT MOTION

Judge Peckham became the presiding judge in 1976. This meant that he would reduce his caseload in order to attend to his new administrative responsiblities. This gave the Republicans an opportunity to have the Blacklist Case finagled before the newly appointed Ford conservative, Judge William Schwarzer. He travels in Republican circles and he knew that the Republican organization had just elected S.I. Hayakawa to the U.S. Senate and was planning on preserving defendant Ronald Reagan for 1980 to challenge incumbent president Jimmy Carter. The Blacklist Case was scheduled for trial to commence Nov. 11, 1976, but when S.I. Hayakawa became U.S. Senator in 1976, Judge Schwarzer threw the meritorious case out of court for fear the civil suit would lead to Reagan's criminal indictment. Schwarzer ia a part of the local Republican machine and is controlled by people who do not want this case to come to trial for fear of upsetting Reagan's political aspiration. Judge Schwarzer will use "procedural law" to conceal Reagan and Hayakawa's criminal misconduct. "I think we know where you politically stand on this case, Judge Schwarzer," the BSU commented. His Summary Judgement decision was like a dice game — a lot of crap! "I don't stand on it. I am sitting on it. It rests beneath my bottom and will never see the light of day — regardless of its merits!" Judge Schwarzer responded. Indeed the Court has allowed the Reagan Republican bosses to pull their judicial wires with such political uniformity and with so little consideration for the Bill of Rights that the entire Republican political arrangement with the judges is like a piece of mechanism automatically and blindly operating for the interests of the Republican Party — and to hell with plaintiffs meritorious claims. Already we discussed in our last article how the courts engaged in a de facto manipulation of the electoral process by evoking the "absolute immunity doctrine" to protect Reagan. We discussed how the judges in their secret chambers plotted the spoilage of the law to assure Reagan a clean moral posture to defeat Carter in 1980.

Then they turned around again and "rigged the national election" which gave Reagan his 1984 mandate against candidate Mondale.

The Blacklist Case has been suppressed to manipulate public opinion to Reagan's and Hayakawa's favor. If public opinion is to be formulated about Reagan on the dictates of the suppression of the Blacklist Case, there must be ways in which it is possible to convey to the American people the wrongdoings of the court. What is the content of the public opinion re: *Jackson v. Hayakawa* is a public issue which involves immoral acts committed by the President of the United States in his capacity as governor. In our fourth article we will thoroughly dissect the political strategy of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals when they reviewed Judge Schwarzer's Summary Judgement Motion. We shall show you that panelists Trask, Anderson and Wyatt of the Ninth Circuit in re: Jackson v. Hayakawa 605 F2d 1121(1979) threw four out of five claims out; the only claim which survived the appeal was the "308 disciplinary claim" because it was the "least scandalous." We shall present their own decisions as prima facie evidence of a cover-up. We shall show you that we are not "equal before the law" and that Reagan and Hayakawa have enjoyed "political protection" from the Ninth Circuit judges at the expense of American citizens' basic civil rights. The Ninth Circuit has corrupted the political process, and justice amounted to nothing more than a whore for the rich and politically powerful. The Ninth Circuit has a straightforward way — of dodging issues to protect Reagan. BSU calls them the "Jigsaw Circuit," because every time they are faced with a problem on these cases, they simply go to pieces. They have as much guts as a skelton.

By Charles Jackson, B.A., M.A., SFSU
Post graduate studies at Golden Gate Law University and Hastings College of the Law.
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EXHIBIT 2

INTERDEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE

TO: President Hayakawa
FROM: Dr. Frank Dollard
SUBJECT: Presidential directive of February 18, 1969

DATE: May 7, 1969

Pursuant to my report yesterday, I wish to question the continuing "employment" of Mr. Pursley, Mr. Varnado, and Mr. Crutchfield as part-time instructors in E.O.P. It seems to me improper that these students should be employed, even without pay, since their employment in an instructional capacity, under the conditions, flouts the President's directive of February 18th. It might also establish an intolerable precedent for ignoring other Presidential orders. I think it necessary to take appropriate action in regard to those responsible for this situation.

The grievance that Dr. Rauch has brought against me will go to a full hearing. The grievance is actually directed primarily against the President's directive with respect to Mr. Pursley. If the hearing Committee decides in favor of Dr. Rauch, we will face some disagreeable repercussions. I think it essential that we confer before the hearing begins so as to make certain that we are clear in our understanding of the reasons for the directive.

fdd:vk
cc -Vice President Garrity
Vice President Smith
Dean Reddell
Dr. Duerr
Mr. Jones

Interdepartmental Correspondence

SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE

TO: Reginald Majors, Director, Education Opportunity Program

DATE: Feb. 17, 1969

FROM: S.I. Hayakawa Acting President

SUBJECT: Hiring Eligibility Spring Educational Opportunities Program

After thorough consideration, my administrative staff and I feel that it would be inappropriate for the college to employ for the spring semester any individuals arrested for distrubances in the fall. For this reason I am forwarding a list of those arrested. The persons named are not eligible for hiring by any college program for the spring semester.

SIH:lb
Attach:
cc: Vice President Garrity
Dean Daniel Feder

*1

Interdepartmental Correspondence

SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE

TO: Donald Garrity, Vice President - Academic Affairs

Date: February 18, 1969

FROM: S.I. Hayakawa, Acting President

SUBJECT: Hiring Eligibility. Spring Semester

After thorough consideration, my administrative staff and I feel that it would be inappropriated for the college to employ for the Spring Semester any individuals arrested for distubances in the Fall. For this reason I am forwarding a list of those arrested. The persons named are not eligible for hiring by any college programs including appointment as teaching and graduate assistants for the Spring Semester.

*2

PAID ADVERTISEMENT

Here Are the Blacklists!

EXHIBIT 1

...-Departmental Correspondence

...AN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE

...Reginald Majors, Director, Educational Opportunity Program DATE Feb. 17, 1969

...S.I. Hayakawa, Acting President

...ECT: Hiring Eligibility Spring Educational Opportunities Program

After thorough consideration, my administrative staff and I feel that it would be inappropriate for the college to employ for the spring semester any individuals arrested for disturbances in the fall. For this reason I am forwarding a list of those arrested. The persons named are not eligible for hiring by any college program for the spring semester.

S.I. Hayakawa

SIH:lb
Attach:
cc: Vice President Garrity
Dean Daniel Feder

*1

EXHIBIT 2

...ental Correspondence

SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE

Donald Garrity, Vice President-Academic Affairs DATE February 18, 1969

S. I. Hayakawa, Acting President

ECT: Hiring Eligibility. Spring Semester

S.I. Hayakawa

RECEIVED
FEB 19 1969

After thorough consideration, my administrative staff and I feel that it would be inappropriate for the college to employ for the Spring Semester any individuals arrested for disturbances in the Fall. For this reason I am forwarding a list of those arrested. The persons named are not eligible for hiring by any college programs including appointment as teaching and graduate assistants for the Spring Semester.

*2

Adamski, Carol J.
Alcantara, Ray
Alvarado, Frank S.
Alvarado, Julio E.
Alvarado, Roger T.
Alt, Terry B.
Anidon, Peggy
Anton, Anatole
Apana, Karen
Applman, Daniel
Arbogast, Brian
Arbogast, Christine
Art, John
Arthur, Lynn
Ayala, Renaldo
Agla, Oladitto
Aitken, Bruce J.
Alexis, Jack H.
Allen, Avery T.

Bain, Michelle
Baker, Barbara A.
Barickman, Namby M.
Barman, Michele J.
Barnett, Ruth P.
Barnette, Boyd
Barr, Matthew
Barrett, Teresa
Beach, Jeffrey
Bell, Thomas
Bentzman, Bette
Beaudoin, Mark W.
Bergman, Miranda
Berkelman, Pearl
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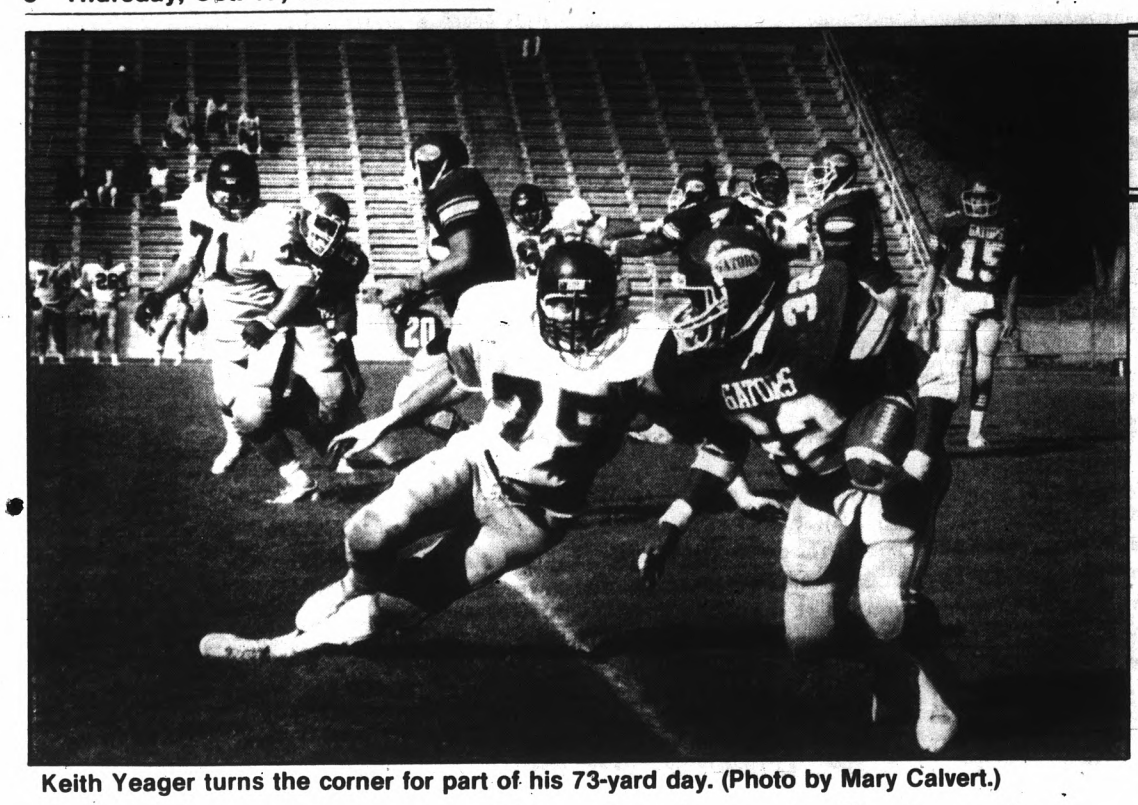


Keith Yeager turns the corner for part of his 73-yard day. (Photo by Mary Calvert.)

Sonoma faces Bay's best Saturday

By Dave Rothwell

It is a shame there weren't more people in the stands at Cox Stadium last Saturday. The Gators played the best football in the Bay Area.

The Hayward Pioneers marched in with their sixth-ranked team and promptly fell to the Gator "Tough Turf."

Sonoma State comes to Cox Stadium Saturday for 1 p.m. kickoff.

"It's beautiful," said defensive back Rob Faber, who had 13 tackles and broke up three passes, his best performance as a Gator.

"I just kept on saying, 'Don't embarrass myself.' The whole defense really played as a team, carrying out our assignments."

Defensing the option can be difficult. If one player misses an assignment, big yardage ensues. The Gators defense hung tough, allowing only 131 yards on the ground. Hayward's best back, Lonell Connor, was held to 70 yards.

"We really proved we can play," said defensive tackle and captain Ed Critchett, who would not claim the Gators were on their way to a big season just because they defeated a nationally ranked team. "We're 2-2 and looking for Sonoma State."

Hayward scored first in the game early in the first quarter on a 42-yard field goal. The first four Gator possessions resulted in two fumbles, an interception and a punt.

Finally in the second quarter, the Gators strung together timely passes (Rich Strasser to Jaime Hill) and deceiving draw plays by Keith Yeager for a 56-yard touchdown drive.

Strasser hit Hill on third and 20 and again on third and long for two instrumental first downs.

Immediately after the kickoff, Connor fumbled for the Pioneers and Gator Marc Collins recovered. Yeager gained 25 yards on two carries and scored with 9:59 remaining in the half. The Gators led 13-3.

Allen Anderson continues to play well for the Gator defense. After a big game against St. Mary's, he intercepted a Pioneer pass to set up a touchdown and contributed seven tackles.

Strasser followed Anderson's interception by airing out a 50-yard pass to Hill, who embarrassed the defense for a breakaway touchdown.

"I'm really feeling good about my game," said Hill after gaining 148 yards on six catches. "We're playing with great confidence."

Quarterback-receiver coach Dirk Koetter agrees.

"Jaime is playing with great confidence. He executes very well. When we execute, we move the ball."

Koetter blamed his own squad for ineffective drives rather than credit the Hayward defense.

"When we didn't move it was due to our own breakdowns."

Ten plays into the third quarter, the Pioneers went 82 yards for a score, cutting the Gator lead to one at 19-18.

It looked briefly as if the Gators were going to give the game away. Punter Scott Leet fumbled a snap into Hayward defensive lineman Scott Houston's hands. Houston rumbled seven yards for a touchdown and the Gators were down 27-19.

That was the slap in the face SF State needed.

The defense woke up after their little nap and dominated the line of scrimmage.

Strasser also revved his RPM's and kicked into high gear. He hit Hill after scrambling, for 45 yards. He then found John Beals with a pinpoint 20-yard touchdown pass. Mike Trujillo caught the two-point conversion.

On the next Gator possession, Strasser hit five different receivers and drove his team 84 yards in 13 plays. Haynes ran behind guard Walter Brooks for a one yard plunge, ending the scoring at 34-24, but by no means the excitement.

Strasser is finally getting recognition for his 365 yards per game passing average. KRON-TV filmed him during the game, and the Examiner dubbed him "the Div. II version of Fran Tarkenton in his prime."

"It's nice," said Strasser. "It really is a distraction sometimes, but it feels good."

Strasser leads a team that averages 481 yards total offense per game. His third down conversion percentage is also high.

"If I blow the first two (downs) I have an extra one," he said. "I just don't pressure myself."

Coach Andy Reid has a handful of reasons why Strasser is so successful.

"Bud Carson, David Russell, Sidney Fitts, Walter Brooks and David Price (the offensive line) have all done the job," he said.

"Up front, Hayward had to adjust to our guys. Hell, we took them out of their base defense."

The game was all but over when Hayward tried to drive one last time with less than four minutes remaining, down by 10.

Linebaker Lewis Singletary intercepted a pass to ice the game.

"This was the best-called game I've ever seen," said Yeager, who had 5 receptions to go with 73 yards rushing.

run has to be instilled in our defense,"

"We have a great passing game," he said, "but the run has to be instilled (more)."

Strasser summed up the feeling of the Gator locker room: "We are now a team to be worried about."

SF STATE, 34-24

Hayward State	3	8	13	0--24
SF State	0	19	15	0--34

H- FG Cangemi 42

SF- Haynes 1 run (Leet kick)

SF- Yeager 11 run (kick failed)

SF- Jones 50 pass from Strasser (run failed)

H- Lonnel Conner 5 run (Ramirez pass from Keppert)

H- Ledell Conner 44 pass from Keppert (Cangemi kick)

H- Houston 7 fumble return (pass failed)

SF- Beals 20 pass from Strasser (Trujillo pass from Strasser)

SF- Haynes 1 run (Leet kick)

TEAM STATISTICS

	H	SF
First Downs	23	22
Rushes-yards	49-176	26-96
Passing yards	195	349
Passes	15-35-2	29-50-2
Punts	6-33.6	4-31.2
Fumbles-lost	2-1	5-3
Penalties-yards	11-100	7-50

INDIVIDUAL LEADERS

RUSHING-- H, Lonell Conner 13-70, Matthews 18-88; SF, Yeager 10-73.

PASSING-- H, Keppert 13-26-2-193, Neal 2-9-0-2; SF, Strasser 29-50-2-349.

RECEIVING-- H, Ledell Conner 2-57, Williams 3-42, Ramirez 4-42; SF, Hill 6-148, Beals 7-83 Jones 3-44, Trujillo 4-37, Yeager 5-17.

Run the route of cable cars in California Mile Sunday

It's not too late to sign up for Sunday's GTE-Sprint California Mile, an unusual race in downtown S.F. It begins at Drumm St. and climbs up California St. to the top of Nob Hill.

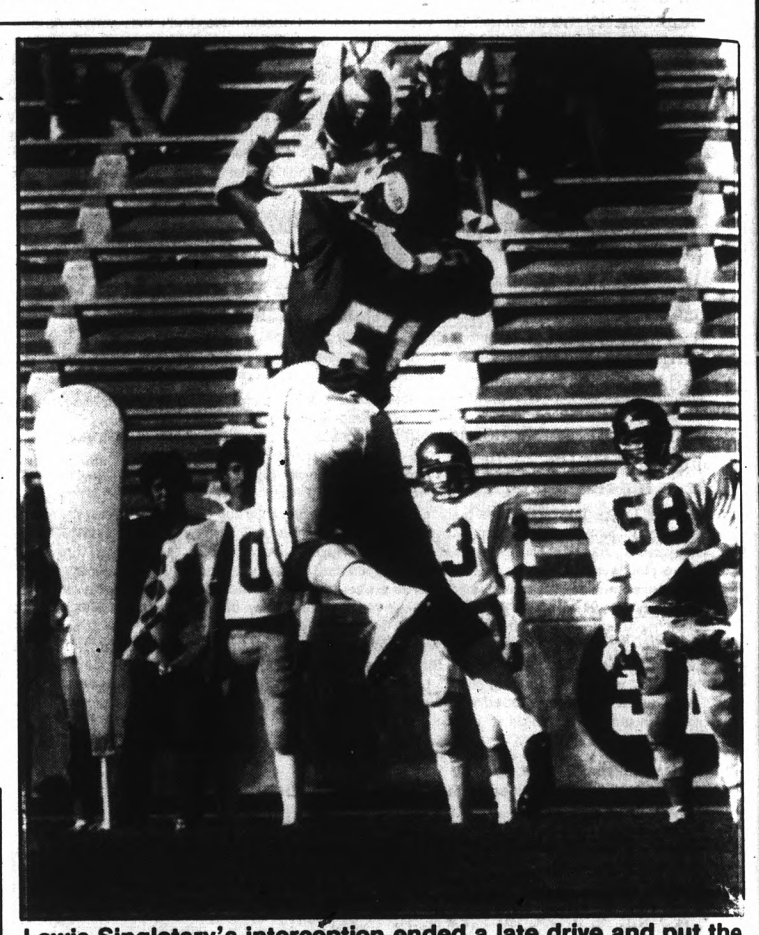
The 1200-meter run will feature an elite division with world-class runners such as Steve Ovett, Ruth Wysocki and Steve Scott. Anyone who can prove they have a sub-four minute mile under their belt can run with them.

Others can run for fun or money — a total of $25,000 in cash prizes. Entries are $10, and will be taken until 8 a.m. on race day, Oct. 20. Call Herb Felsenfeld at 665-4100 for details.

Sports at State

FOOTBALL — The league-leading Gators host Sonoma State on Saturday, 1 p.m. Only $1 for students.

SOCCER — The women's team hosts St. Mary's on Wednesday, 3:30 p.m. (non-conference).



Lewis Singletary's interception ended a late drive and put the Hayward fans out of their misery. (Photo by Mary Calvert.)

1985 GATOR FOOTBALL STATS

Rich Strasser 113-201, 56.2, 1485 yards, 9 td's

Jim Jones 23 catches, 306 yards, 3 td's

Jaime Hill 17 catches 248 yards, 3 td's

SF State 82.5 yards rushing, 384.3 yards passing, 29 points per game

Spikers Report

The volleyball team travels to CSU-Bakersfield Saturday for a nonconference match, 7:30 p.m.

The Gators are in second place in the NCAC (4-2) along with Chico State. Sonoma ended the first half at 6-0.

Sacramento beat SF State Friday, 15-5, 15-4, 9-15, 15-5. Coach Kathy Argo said the Hornets were the most powerful team SF has faced, but said the nonconference match would help in the Gators' drive for the conference title.

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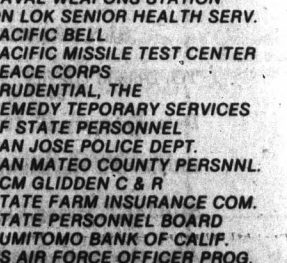

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Editor's Notes

Curt Dawson

The football team flicked aside Hayward under the warm fall sun and put the lie to national rankings. The Gator was a brontosaurus, sweeping Cox Stadium with tail swipes that sent assorted Pioneer backs and linemen arcing over the adjacent apartments and into the mid-Stonestown poseys.

Defense evolved into DEFENSE!! as SF State realized early on that it was going to spend much of the day pushing Hayward around, except for the occasional option play that got through due to precise execution.

On offense, the Gators pushed the ball into Hayward's midsection throughout. It must be unnerving to know quarterback Rich Strasser is going to throw the ball right back at you, play after play, all day long. Then suddenly Jaime Hill or John Beals is breaking free, seven yards ahead of the safety.

If you are open, Strasser will get the ball there. He is generally unfazed by the big rush, and seems to enjoy the pounding of linemen's feet as they chase in vain.

The savvy of Vic Rowen and assistants provided the X-factor Saturday. The Gators used the pass to set up the run, a nearly undefensible method.

BUT WHERE ARE THE FANS?

Do you know what the student body card is for?

It gets you into the games for a dollar. One lousy buck to watch an exciting team. If you buy a lottery ticket instead of coming to the game Saturday (1 p.m. vs. Sonoma) or otherwise waste a dollar, you've been in school too long.

Wake up and smell the pigskin! Even the big media boys have been wising up after the 34-24 convincer. KRON's Gary Radnich said SF State is for real on Saturday night's sportscast, so don't be a couch potato. Enjoy live football.

The Gators take away much of the sting of the suddenly inept 49ers.

SF State student boxer Andy Nance suffered a severe facial cut last week and will not fight Alexis Arguello on Oct. 25. Nance will be replaced in the Anchorage, Alaska bout by Pat Jefferson.

Hunter S. Thompson flamed across the media sky in his Examiner column Monday. On football announcing:

"Howard Cosell is gone now, but so what? I am a gambler, and if the games were called by Judge Crater, it would make no difference to me, as long as I have a clear view of the action and know the score at all times. Never mind the announcers. Somebody has to do it, and the best we can hope for is one who won't get in the way.

On John Madden and the Raiders:

"The wide receiver had a real taste for crime, and he indulged it with an erratic kind of vigor that made him an albatross for Madden and a natural soulmate for my old friend, Al Davis, who remains the ultimate Raider."

Here's a gentle reminder from the late Yul Brynner, who died of lung cancer last week that he believed was directly caused by smoking:

"I am talking to you now that I'm gone," Brynner said in a taped interview aired last Thursday. "And I'm telling you right now, without any question in my mind . . . that you must stop smoking. Don't think it's too late. Don't think it's too early, that you can still get away with some of it. Just get rid of it."

"It's suicide. It is suicide," Brynner also said. "There's no question about it. It is taunting, taunting death."

Gators split with USF

The women's soccer team defeated University of San Francisco on Tuesday, 2-0, behind a smothering defense and ball-hawking offense that flustered the Lady Dons.

The men's team lost their match, 3-0, and dropped to 3-10 for the season. The women are now 5-5-2.

Though both goals in the women's game resulted from USF errors, the Gators had many strong shots throughout, including three that rocked the goal supports.

It was a total team effort as SF State clamped down from the start. USF wasn't ready for the aggressive play and reacted badly, shoving openly and throwing the occassional elbow.

Millie Dydasco and TerryLynn McDonald used crisp passes from Nicole Bowler to constantly move deep into the crease, but pulled the trigger just a bit late on occasion.

The first goal came at 38:30 of the first half, when a USF player sliced the ball over her own goalkeeper and in. The Gators stepped up their tempo after that, with Dydasco just missing with a rocket off the crossbar at the 40-minute mark.

McDonald broke in from the left at 42:00, dribbling in and in until the goalkeeper saved a sure goal with a dive.

The Gators joked at the half about how USF lost its composure so rapidly.

Just four minutes into the second half, the second USF mistake occurred. The goalkeeper failed to cleanly handle a Gator shot, and it rolled out of her hands after it seemed she had it.

SF State had many good chances in second half, but never finished things off.

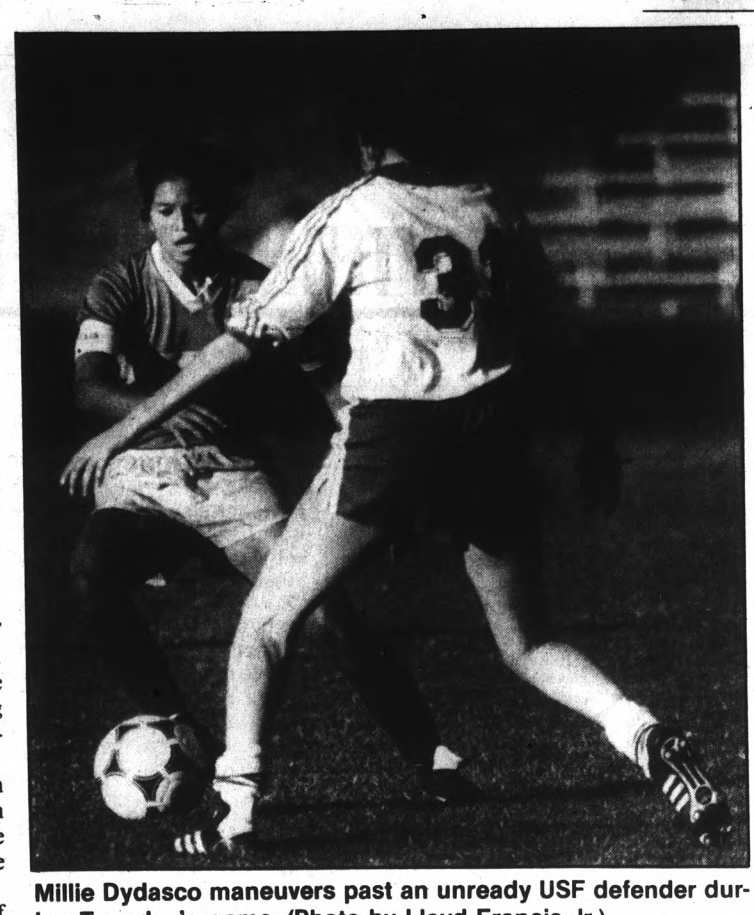
"Our players are not destroyers by nature," said coach Jack Hyde. "We've been beaten up a little bit" in recent games, he said.

"We've straightened that out."

Men's assistant coach David Linenberger said Herbert Martinez and Victor Alfaro played tough for the men in defeat, while goalkeeper Gogi Johl came up with some good saves.

In Saturday's games, Sonoma State beat the women's team at Maloney Field, 3-0, while the Gators took the men's game, 1-0. Freshman goalkeeper Brad Ryan from Sequoia High shut out the Cossacks.

"Harry Dos Santos played excellent — way above his head," said Linenberger, who also credited Derek Steinmetz with a solid effort.



Millie Dydasco maneuvers past an unready USF defender during Tuesday's game. (Photo by Lloyd Francis Jr.)

Before the USF game, Dydasco talked about the women's team and their struggle to stay in the NCAC race.

"A lot of it is mind over matter," she said.

"We know all of our players have potential — we know they can do it."

She commented on the doubleteaming that other teams regularly use on her as a two-time conference MVP.

"I knew it was coming, but it's worse this year," said Dydasco. "I try and pull them out of the play to free up teammates."

It has become a rebuilding year for the women and men. "It takes time for young players just out of high school to adjust to the college game," she said.

Runners update

The Gator runners have a week off from racing, and will use the time to fine-tune for the NCAC finals at Hayward Oct. 26. SF State finished sixth in the men's race Saturday at Davis, while the women took seventh overall.

Of the 11 women that ran for State, eight established personal bests on the rolling, 5K course that wound around bike paths near the Aggie campus.

For the men, Tony Nogueras ran a personal-best 27:02 on the five-mile course and was the Gator standout, said assistant coach Matt Vukicevich.

Women's coach Mike Orechia will have his team jog through the Hayward course on Monday. Vukicevich will simulate the conference run at Lake Merced the same day.

AGGIE INVITATIONAL Results:

Women—
Diane Burger, 11th, 17:48
Mary Etta Boitano 18:55
Colleen LeDrew 19:19
Mary Ella Bayardo 20:03
Jackie Hardman 20:18
Linda Vateri 20:19
Andrea Madrigal 20:51
Lettie Villaciencio 21:23
Elisse Moran 21:35
Tracy Kobavaschi 22:25
Mercedes Sedillo 22:30

Men—
Mike Levangie, 25:25
Bob Stone 25:50
Mike McManus 26:02
Tony Nogueras 27:02
Matt Keehan 27:44
David Kirk 28:01
Mike Shindelus 28:06

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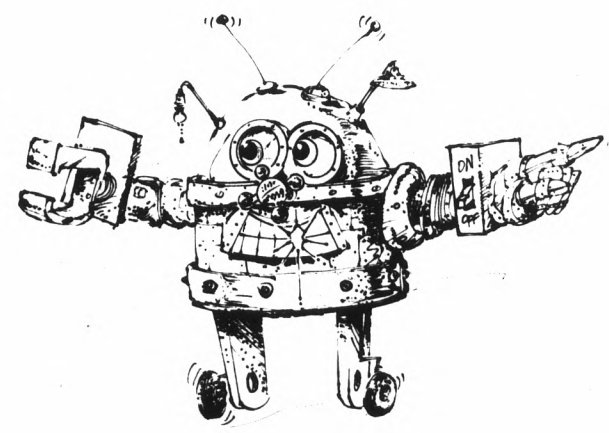

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conservenergy

A-Team—

Continued from page 1

Paul Romberg did, but that Woo's changed advisory structure "is a big step backward for faculty."

Woo said Monday the Administrative Team wants the opportunity to talk without worrying about being misinterpreted. He stressed that the Administrative Team is concerned with implementing policy, not with making it, and therefore the faculty does not need to participate.

"No academic policy would be made without full consultation," he said.

Woo said the senate has no way of knowing whether communication would be impaired with the senate chair on the Administrative Team. "Condemn when it needs condemnation," he said.

William Bonds, Senate Executive Committe member said, "It is quite possible the group might not have much to do at all." Bonds also said the council might not meet often enough to be useful.

Woo said, "If the council members wish to meet more often, I'm all for it." He said the council should not be assigned specific tasks but should create its own agenda and raise matters it deems important.

"Let's just meet. Nothing is carved in stone. If the faculty feels, after a while, there is less communication or less consultation than before, then by all means point it out," Woo said.

Spencer said that because additional faculty members are included in the new council, the structure gives faculty and administrators equal representation, allowing for open debate instead of "show and tell" presentations.

"By listening to debate, (Woo) gets a feeling for what the issues are. If you read (meeting) minutes you can't really pick it up," Spencer said.

"Jesus God, you come into the house outa the middle of nowhere after twenty years and suddenly you're making accusations."

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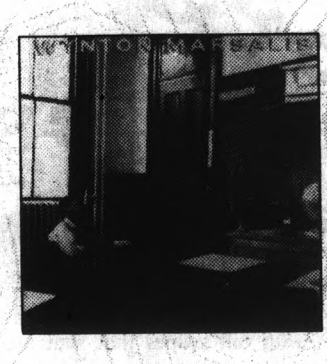

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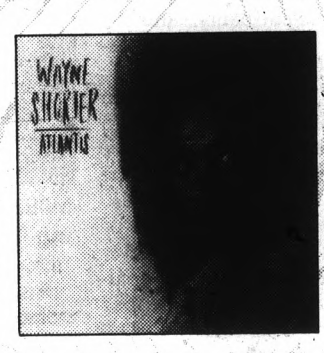

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Senzaki

Continued from page 1

prevented him from doing his job and tested his desire to continue working in social services.

Senzaki recalls one such experience when he was a career counselor at UCLA in the mid-1970s, a time when the legality of affirmative action programs to admit minorities over whites with higher grades into universities was being questioned in the courts:

"(UCLA) asked me to develop some good programs for Minority Services, so I did. The director for the placement center called me aside and said, 'Man, I've got to talk to you. You're doing a tremendous job. In fact, you're doing too good of a job.

'Too many people know about the affirmative action positions for minorities and we're afraid there's going to be a white backlash. There's a lot of Caucasian students out there who are getting ready to complain, so you're going to have to tone it down.'"

Senzaki resigned from the university. "I felt like I was swimming against the tide. The idealist (in me) was becoming a cynic and I

Senzaki as an infant at a concentration camp in Arkansas.

didn't want that to happen," he said.

He eventually found a job as a counselor with the Asian-American Community Education program in San Francisco, but not before "a year-and-a-half of really hard times," he said. "I tried and I tried to find work, but jobs were really tight. My unemployment ran out and I ended up on welfare. I had to sell things to make ends meet. I mean I was out there; it was pure survival.

"I was so depressed and under a lot of stress but, again, I knew things don't last forever," Senzaki said.

Senzaki has been on SF State's full-time EOP staff since 1980, when he left the AACE program, and was promoted to permanent director this summer.

The EOP has also had a turbulent history since it began in 1969. Students have staged protests claiming the program was mismanaged and at least two former EOP directors said program funds have allegedly been misused in the past.

Senzaki, the university's 13th EOP director in 16 years, admits he has little experience as a manager but is well aware of the program's troubled past. However, his "common sense and insights from human experience" have committed him to "service the public and take care of the project," he said.

"The danger is when you get too comfortable, when you get too smug, when you think that the walls you've built around you are going to keep you from changes. It's not going to do it," said Senzaki. "The reality of life is going to catch up to you."

History

Continued from page 3

Americans arrested at the South African Embassy in Washington D.C.

"Before the arrests, it was hard to get anyone out to protest," said SF State Associate Professor Willia Gray, who co-chairs the Bay Area Free South Africa Movement. "But afterward, all kinds of people were calling me up to see what they could do."

In the Bay Area, the Longshoremen's Union (Local 10) contributed by refusing to unload cargo from South African ships. The Pacific Maritime Association's efforts to make the longshoremen do the work has resulted in a daily picket of the association's Bay Area office since November.

In December, a group of 120 American companies signed a resolution calling for broad changes in South Africa's system. In addition, New York Mayor Ed Koch named one of his city's streets after Nelson Mandela and Mandela's wife, Winnie.

Earlier in the year, SF State's Associated Students withdrew all of its money from Citicorp Savings Co. because of the bank's South African ties.

In Sacramento, SF State teachers testified in favor of divestment legislation involving the State Teachers' Retirement fund. Although the divestment bill failed, a bill stopping new investments in South Africa was passed.

Last August, a group of European Nations that included Italy, Spain and West Germany voted to impose economic sanctions on South Africa.

Last month, President Reagan, under pressure from Congress, voted to impose this country's first sanctions against South Africa. Prior to September Reagan had advocated a cooperative negotiation policy with South Africa.

SF State Black Studies Chair Oba T'Shaka said last year that protests against apartheid-like activities in the U.S. are the first step in defeating apartheid worldwide.

A group called SF State Students, Faculty and Staff Against Apartheid will continue to work toward divestment of all public funds invested in South Africa.

UC's Noguera said the students there will continue to press for UC divestment despite the June veto.

"This has to be a long, sustained movement like the civil rights movement," said Noguera, "because the two are similar in many ways."

Graduation: new rules

By Elizabeth Khachigian

New regulations on graduation requirements, affecting undeclared majors and students changing majors, passed the Academic Senate at Tuesday's meeting.

The new regulations will require these students to complete major requirements in effect at the time of change or at the time of graduation.

Currently, students have the option of complying with these major requirements or the ones listed in the bulletin under which they were admitted.

The senate stressed that the new regulations apply only to major programs and not General Education.

If President Chia-Wei Woo approves the regulations, they will become effective upon publication of the next bulletin.

Psych clinic open

SF State's psychology clinic is now open and accepting clients.

The clinic, located in PSY 201, operates Monday through Thursday.

Kahane

Continued from page 1

yet to find a spokesman for Palestine," Simpson said. "They're hard to find."

Monday's meeting was attended by 35 members of various campus groups, including the General Union of Palestinian Students, Palestinian Democratic Youth Organization, People's Anti-War Mobilization, Students Against Reagan, Gay and Lesbian Alliance, Friends of the Revolutionary Worker's League, U.S. Out of Southern Africa Network, Asian-American Students, La Raza, and the Jewish Student Action Committee.

The meeting began with a half-hour debate on whether members of the Jewish Student Action Committee should be allowed to participate in the meeting. Twenty-two students voted in favor of a motion to have JSAC leave. JSAC members, however, stayed. Members of the Palestinian Student groups who moderated the meeting refused to recognize the JSAC members during the remaining discussion.

Jamal Diabes, president of the General Union of Palestinian Students, said, "The issue is not Kahane himself. It's a Zionist-Palestinian issue." He described Zionism as "a racist ideology based on the creation of an exclusively Jewish state."

He told JSAC members, "To us, you and Kahane hold the same ideology — Zionism."

Because of their exclusion, JSAC members planned their own anti-Kahane protest at a meeting attended by 15 students yesterday. It was decided to distribute information sheets at their demonstration telling about the plurality of the Israeli political system. Yiftach Drori pointed out, for example that two of the five Arabs in the Knesset are opposed to the State of Israel.

Ruben Haller, chair of JSAC, said Zionism is "the right of Jews to live as a majority in their own state, to protect themselves, to practice their religion and develop their culture."

He said JSAC and Kahane have different concepts of Zionism. Unlike Kahane, Haller believes it is immoral to expel Arabs from Israel, and he wants Israel to remain a democracy and not a country led by religious leaders.

Haller said Simpson is "inviting Kahane to mislead the public into thinking that Kahane represents what Zionism is." He called Simpson, "the most outspoken anti-Zionist of the faculty on campus."

According to Diabes, Simpson, who is faculty adviser to the General Union of Palestinian Students, invited Kahane to expose the "true face of Zionism."

Palestinian General Union member Mohammed Shiddean added that Simpson wants to "let (Kahane) have his own rope and hang himself."

A member of the Palestinian Democratic Youth Organization, Samir Samara said that although Simpson may want to expose the "true face of Zionism," the invitation is also a way to ward off anti-Semitic criticism against him.

Samara said preventing a speech by someone who not only speaks like a racist, but also has connections to acts of racist terrorism is even more important than proving the Palestinian point on Zionism.

Simpson said none of this is true. "I'm a believer of searching for knowledge and interpretation wherever one may find it. An invitation doesn't imply agreement or disagreement.

At present Kahane is the only member of the Kach party elected to the Knesset. However, Simpson said Kahane may win 12 seats in the next Israeli election and then ally his Kach party with the powerful religious parties. At coalition-making time Kahane may play an important role, Simpson said.

"Aren't we supposed to know as much as we can about the subject, especially when things are changing?" Simpson asked.

Simpson said he encourages discussions, seminars, picketing and demonstrations concerning Kahane's visit. He said that is also part of the educational process.

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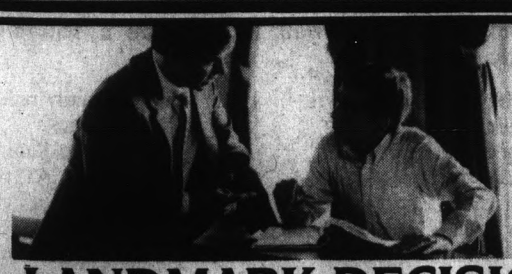

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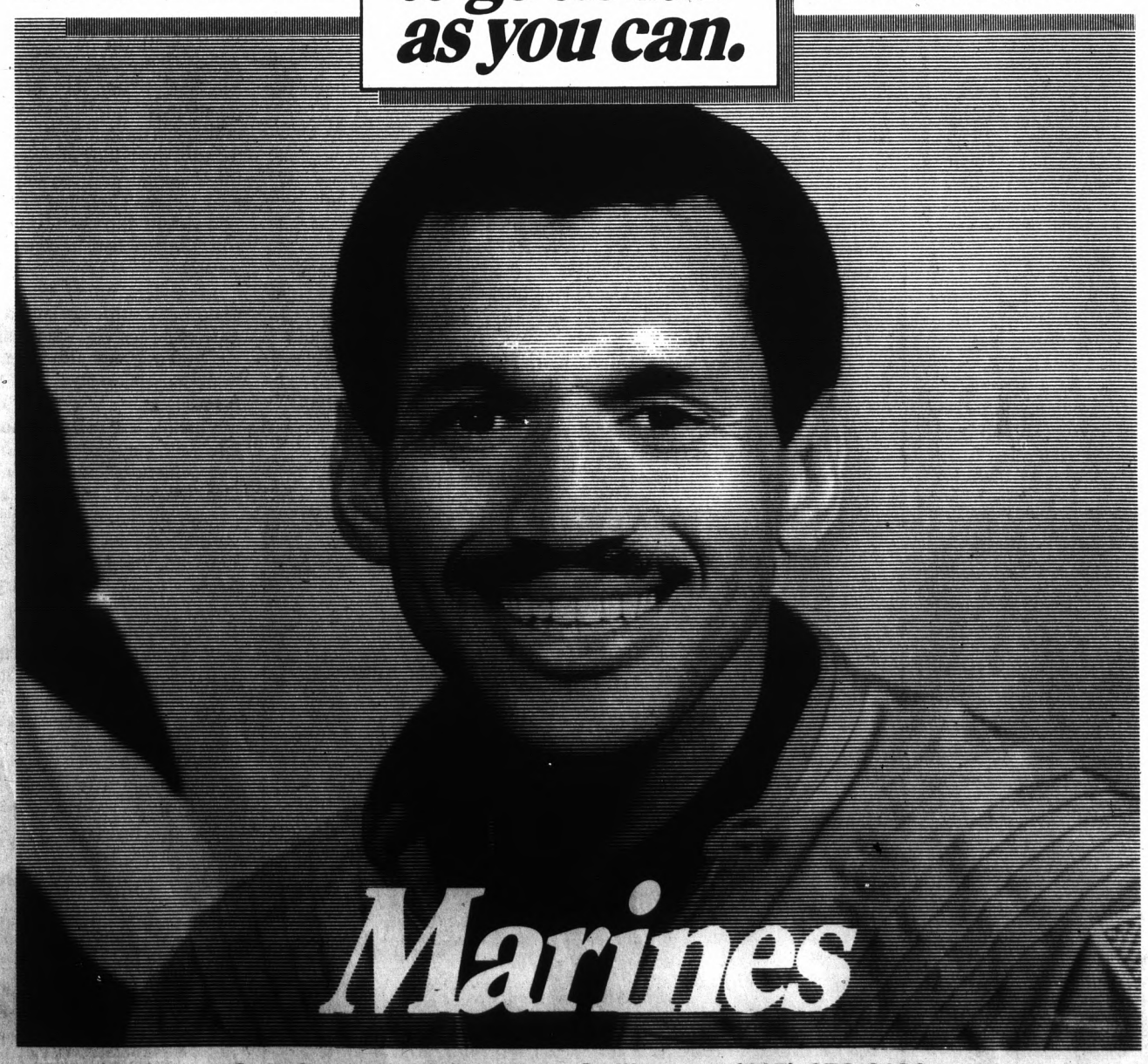

Marines

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Backwords

Civil Air Patrol cadet recruits (left to right) James Simmons, 13; Justin Miller, 14; and Eric McDaniel, 17, present colors at their weekly meeting.

The few. The proud. The Young Marines.

"The whole patriotic atmosphere of our country has filtered down to movies and TV shows. We have begun to see this effect on young children."

By Bill Hutchinson

Joseph Ghazal sharply raises his right hand and gives a stiff salute, as a drill instructor shouts out orders. From the starched creases of his pressed blue uniform to the spit shine of his black combat boots, Joseph looks like a model American soldier.

But he is 13 years old.

Many American children like Joseph are expressing a growing interest in military leadership programs. Many peace groups, however, have labeled this attraction a serious social evil.

The Civil Air Patrol and the Young Marines are two organizations that have witnessed a 20 percent upsurge in adolescent recruitment in the past four years. The groups, which are auxiliary units of the U.S. Marine Corps and Air Force, combine for a total enrollment of approximately 101,800 youngsters nationwide.

The Young Marines and CAP programs are whittled-down replicas of the grown-up military, with common goals of instilling respect and confidence in their recruits. All members are required to follow most rules that pertain to U.S. Air Force and Marine Corps personnel. Recruits must maintain a clean uniform, good posture, top-of-the-ear-length hair and address fellow members by rank and guests with a courteous "sir" or "ma'am."

Charles Reintges, national director of the Young Marines, said his organization has been successful because "children today are seeking discipline and legitimate role models to follow."

"The basic appeal of the Young Marines program," said Reintges, "is the fact that it offers a disciplined environment through a different type of peer group than what the average kid is exposed to in school."

He said most of his recruits are fascinated with military life, but added that some children come from broken homes, or have discipline problems and their parents hope a military-modeled program "will place their child on the right track."

"Kids develop self-discipline, self-confidence, perseverance and pride," said Reintges, a retired master gunnery sergeant. "We are very successful in creating a different outlook and perspective on the part of young people, a more confident attitude on their part."

Reintges said that screaming orders and punishing recruits with extra calisthenics when directions are not followed, is an effective way of developing self-discipline.

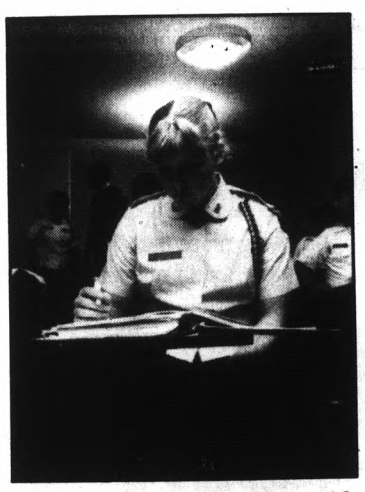
"Yelling is involved in our program, but only when a recruit is just beginning," said Reintges. "Oral stimulation is necessary in order to achieve alertness and responsiveness to orders."

Funded by private donations and administered by military and civilian volunteers, Young Marines, aged 8 to 18, are also taught good citizenship, physical fitness and patriotism.

Reintges said a good example of what the Young Marines exemplifies took place at a recent encampment when a recruit successfully rappelled from a 40-foot paratrooper training tower.

"He was elated about having accomplished the rappel," said Reintges. "In the same breath he said, 'There are kids at school that believe I do not have the ability to do this, but I don't care because I know myself that I can do it and that's all that counts.' "

Martin Heinstein, an SF State psychology professor who has researched adolescent trends, said the favorable attitude children are now projecting toward the military might be a reflection of the conservative policies of the Reagan Administration, a constant push for patriotism and the violent nature of the world.



Cadet Kathy Recshke, 18, does required CAP reading.

"The whole patriotic atmosphere of our country has filtered down to movies and TV shows," said Heinstein. "We have begun to see this effect on young children."

He said movies such as "Rambo" and "Missing in Action" affect children long after they leave the theater. He said that what children see and hear on a television or movie screen is usually imitated in the games they play.

"In the end, if you play war games long enough," Heinstein said, "you begin to interject the role and begin to believe it, and perhaps you're more likely to carry out acts and support acts of violence."

Heinstein said adolescents have a constant desire to be strong. He said the concept of a military uniform provides an idea of strength and being able to defend oneself.

"I think it is an unfortunate way of dealing with our insecurities," said Heinstein.

"Violence breeds violence and perhaps to some extent it strikes a blow at the peace movement."

Sylvia McGauley, head staff member for the San Francisco chapter of the War Resisters League, said groups like the Young Marines are dangerous because they add to the militarization of society.

"Kids are the most vulnerable people in our society," said McGauley, "and they shouldn't be manipulated into thinking like the military. This is very dangerous because these kids are going to be the leaders of this country in the near future. There has to be a non-violent approach to dealing with the problems facing this society."

Jim Syfers, an SF State philosophy professor and a peace movement activist, said military-structured groups teach people to think like the military and not for themselves.

"People can indoctrinate others into following orders and obeying their superiors and not thinking," said Syfers. "If you want a democratic society, people have got to be raised and educated to think for themselves, and the military never wants you to do that."

Todd Brown, 17, a first sergeant in the Civil Air Patrol, said it is a misconception that CAP is an "ultraconservative warmonger trying to manipulate kids into thinking its way."

"We are a totally unarmed group," said Brown. "We are here to help people. We do search and rescue operations, help sandbag at floods and we teach kids aerospace education and leadership skills."

Brown said a lot of children join CAP looking for the "gung ho television image of the military" or because they like the look of camouflage fatigues.

"Those kids that join thinking that CAP is going to be one big Army game either drop out when they decide it's not gung ho enough or they stay and enjoy it for the learning aspect."

Cadet/commander Jeff Howell, 19, receives a squadron as it marches by in formation.

Alexandra Ramirez, a senior member (those members over 18 years old) in CAP, said the organization teaches its recruits "how to be good people."

She said youngsters learn how to become their "best" by accomplishing a program that is divided into phases. Recruits achieve a higher rank as they successfully complete each phase.

When beginning the program, recruits are tested on their appearance and attitude during weekly classroom lecture, textbook readings and marching drills. They then move on and learn management and organization skills by participating in committees.

Ramirez said recruits are initially required to run an 11-minute mile, then eventually reduce that time by four minutes.

Thirteen-year-old Fabian Divito, donning a pair of CAP regulation navy-blue pants and a light blue shirt with an honorary yellow drill team cord draped around his left shoulder, said he joined CAP because of the leadership and management skills it offers.

"It's a fun way to spend Saturday night," said Divito, referring to his squadron's weekly meeting schedule. "I'd like to be a pilot in the Air Force someday, and the training I'm getting now will help."

Ramirez, 22, said her organization is not just a training ground for the military, but it is also a "training ground for life."

Spit-shined boots are part of a "disciplined environment."

Photos by Darcy Padilla